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G. H. Lake
Men.
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MENERAY NURSERIES

INDEXED
1916

WHOLESALE
and
RETAIL
GROWERS

Descriptive catalogue + Price list.

MENERAY-OMAHA NURSERY CO.

OMAHA, — NEBRASKA
AND
COUNCIL BLUFFS, — IOWA

SALES OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE AT COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

ESTABLISHED 1868 INCORPORATED 1913

MENERAY NURSERIES

General Office: 433 State Bank Building, Omaha, Neb.

Sales Office and Warehouse: 3101-3147 Avenue A, Council Bluffs, Iowa

Nurseries both at Council Bluffs and Crescent, Iowa.
. . . . . Over three hundred acres in all. . . . . .

1915

MENERAY-OMAHA NURSERY CO.

OMAHA, NEBRASKA

THREE-YEAR-OLD APPLE TREES.

First National Bank of Omaha

Capital $500,000. Surplus Earned $1,000,000.

C. T. KOUNTZE, PRESIDENT.
F. H. DAVIS, VICE PRESIDENT.
L. L. KOUNTZE, VICE PRESIDENT.
T. L. DAVIS, CASHIER.
IRVING ALLISON, ASST. CASHIER.
G. T. ZIMMERMAN, ASST. CASHIER.
O. T. EASTMAN, ASST. CASHIER.
MYLES STANDISH, ASST. CASHIER.
J. H. BEXTEN, AUDITOR.

Omaha, Nebraska, July 20, 1914

Meneray-Omaha Nursery Company,
433 State Bank Building,
Omaha, Nebraska.
A. O. Meneray, Esquire, Secretary.

Dear Sir:

With reference to your recent request for testimonial as to the financial responsibility, integrity, etc. of your firm:

This bank does not make a practice of giving general recommendations, but I am pleased to state personally that in the number of years of my dealings with you, all transactions have been entirely satisfactory, and the goods delivered, of the highest quality.

I believe that the purchaser will be quite safe in placing an order with you for any amount of the goods that you have yourselves raised, and that your guarantee can be implicitly relied upon.

Yours sincerely,

L. L. Kountze

Vice-President.

ERNEST E. HART, Prest
J. P. GREENSHIELDS, V.Prest.

JOHN J. SPINDLER, Cashier
G. F SPOONER, Asst Cash

1479

The First National Bank

Council Bluffs, Iowa, August 4th, 1914.

To Whom It May Concern:-

It is our pleasure to recommend the Meneray-Omaha Nursery Company of this city and Omaha, Nebr. This Company conducts a general wholesale and retail nursery business and is incorporated under the laws of the State of Nebraska. The principal stockholders have been in the nursery business in this locality for many years and their principal offices are in Omaha and nurseries and warehouses at Council Bluffs and Crescent, Iowa.

We are advised that, at present, they are offering a very complete line of both Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Plants, Shrubs, Vines, etc. This stock comes from the Nurseries at Crescent, Iowa, which comprise about Three Hundred Acres. The growing of the nursery stock is in charge of very experienced and competent men and we understand they produce high class stock.

The principal stockholders of this corporation have been customers of ours for many years and are doing a large and growing business. From this, we have every reason to believe that any contracts or agreements which they may enter into relative to their respective line, will be carefully and promptly fulfilled and lived up to in every particular.

Yours respectfully,

John J. Spindler

Cashier

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

and

. . . PRICE LIST . . .

1915

Guaranty:—The prices quoted are for absolutely first class stock of the ages and grades given. All stock is guaranteed to be true to name, up to grade, and to reach the customer in first-class condition. Anything found otherwise will be replaced free of charge or the purchase price refunded upon proper proof, but it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that we assume no greater responsibility than herein stated. Any stock not showing growth or dying within one year will be replaced at one-half the price originally paid.

Shipment:—Prepayment of Freight or Express will be made on all orders amounting to ten dollars or more, or on one or more orders amounting to the above sum, which can be combined in one shipment and addressed to one person. Unless otherwise instructed, we use our best judgment as to routing shipments.

Terms:—Strictly cash in full upon delivery. Five per cent discount will be allowed upon all orders accompanied by cash in full, provided such orders reach our office before April 1st, if for Spring shipment, and before October 1st, if for Fall. Unless satisfactory references are given, a deposit of twenty per cent of the amount of the order will be required before shipment.

Correspondence:—Orders, or correspondence relating to orders, should be addressed to our Council Bluffs office to avoid delay.

Meneray-Omaha Nursery Co.

OMAHA, NEB., and COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA.

FIELD OF SMALL FRUIT PLANTS.

Meneray-Quality Trees

There is Quality in Our Trees

We Put it There by Care in Propogation

WE DIG OUR STOCK WITH THE BEST ROOTS POSSIBLE.

APPLES.

JONATHAN **(For description see page 8)**

For family use, there is no fruit more indispensable than the Apple. No fruit is so healthful; many physicians say that if a person would eat an Apple a day he would dispense with doctor bills. Also, and just as important, the average price on the market is increasing; there are great financial gains to be made by commercial plantings. Plant Apples and give them as much attention as other farm crops and you will find the returns many times greater. Make a careful selection of varieties from the following list and you will have almost a constant succession of fruit.

Prices On Apple Trees.

Fifty or more at the hundred rate. In assortments of different varieties containing fifty or more trees the hundred rate will be allowed, provided not less than ten trees of any one variety are ordered. Dozen rate not allowed on assortments, unless two or more of each variety are ordered.

	Each	Per Doz.	Per 100
Age, Two and Three Years—			
5 to 7 feet	$ .50	$4.50	$36.00
4 to 5 feet	.40	3.75	30.00
3 to 4 feet	.30	2.75	22.00
Age, One and Two Years—			
3 to 4 feet	.35	3.25	24.00
2 to 3 feet	.25	2.25	17.00

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF VARIETIES.

The season of each variety is indicated by "Summer," "Fall," or "Winter" in parentheses after each variety name.

Allen's Choice—(Winter)
Tree, a strong grower; quite hardy. Fruit, medium size; coarse flesh, but good; aromatic. Keeps well into February.

Albemarle Pippin—
(See Yellow Newtown Pippin.)

American Summer Pearmain—(Summer).
A good sized apple; red, spotted with yellow in the shade and streaked with bright red in the sun; flesh exceptionally tender, rich and juicy; bears well, ripening during August.

Anasim—(Fall)
Of Russian origin; fully as hardy as Wealthy; free from blight; good bearer and a strong, but not straight grower. Fruit, bright red; medium size; exceptionally fine flavor. Keeps till January.

Antonovka—(Winter)
A true ironclad of Russian origin; may be planted in the north with safety. Large fruit, slightly oblong, light golden when fully ripe; ripens late in the Fall and keeps well.

Arkansas Black—(Winter)
A strong, beautiful, upright grower; very productive; not hardy far north. Fruit, brilliant deep crimson, almost black, except where blended with glossy yellow, the flesh being very yellow, firm, fine-grained and juicy. The flavor is rich, pleasant, sub-acid. Ripens late and has been kept till June. A most profitable market sort.

August Sweet—(Summer)
A hardy Minnesota origination. The fruit is light yellow, streaked and splashed with red.

APPLES—(Continued)

Baldwin—(Winter)

Large and quite narrow; narrowing a little to the blossom end; bright red; juicy, sub-acid and good flavor. A winter sort; season, November till March. Tree productive, but not hardy north.

Banana—(See Winter Banana).

Baxter—(Winter)

Quite hardy; of Canadian origin. Medium size, dark red, spotted. Mild, sub-acid; good flavor and quality.

Ben Davis—(Winter)

An old, well known winter sort, sometimes called Kentucky Streak or New York Pippin. Very hardy, vigorous and productive. Large, handsome, red-striped fruit of medium quality.

Benoni—(Summer)

A good summer variety; deep red in broken stripes on yellow. Flesh, yellow, tender, juicy and sub-acid. Ripens in August.

Black Ben Davis—(Winter)

A superior apple of the Ben Davis family. Hardier, stronger and more productive, though of the same habits. The fruit is one of the most handsome; large, deep dark-red, not striped. Ripens late and keeps well; will stand rough handling and long distance shipping.

Borovinka—(Summer)

A Russian variey of medium size; roundish-oblong; red striped. Flavor mild acid and quality good. A good market variety for northern planting.

Champion—(Winter)

A beautifully striped and shaded fruit; bright red on golden yellow; quality fair and an excellent keeper. Good grower, thriving on thin soils.

Delicious—(Winter)

An apple of merit, which is becoming popular. Fruit, medium to large; brilliant dark red blending to golden yellow at blossom end. Keeps well and is of good quality and flavor.

Duchess of Oldenburg—(Summer)

An old standard Summer sort. Popular for early home use and a good early market variety. Fruit large, red and greenish yellow striped.

Early Harvest—(Summer)

Fair size, pale yellow, good flavor; good for home use, but not recommended for market. Middle of August.

English Golden Russet—(Winter)

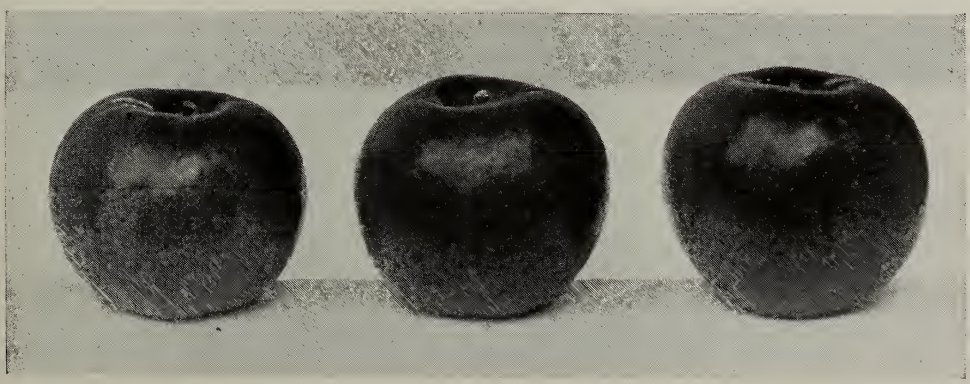
Handsome dull russet of medium size; flesh, greenish, juicy and highly flavored; quite hardy and bears well.

Estelline—(Winter)

Exceptionally hardy; popular for Minnesota, Dakota and Nebraska planting. A beautiful red apple similar to Duchess; sometimes called Late Duchess.

Evelyn—(Winter)

A Minnesota origination; medium size; yellow skin striped heavily with red. Flavor mild sub-acid. The fruit is a good keeper and the tree exceptionally hardy.



BLACK BEN DAVIS.

APPLES—(Continued)

GANO.

Fall Winesap—(Fall)
Good size pale yellow with a bright blush. Fine fleshed, tender, juicy and good quality; a splendid cooker.

Fameuse—(Fall)
Crimson fruit with snow-white, tender flesh. Deliciously flavored and of good quality. Tree is a good grower and hardy.

Gano—(Winter)
Very attractive deep red, shaded to mahogany on the sunny side. Good size, smooth; conical. Vigorous grower and hardy.

Grimes' Golden (Pippin)—(Winter)
Good sized fruit; golden yellow, sprinkled with gray dots. Tender, juicy flesh with an exceptionally good flavor. A quality sort in every way. Quite hardy.

Gideon—(Winter)
Medium size; golden yellow. Early bearer. Juicy sub-acid, quality good.

Harry Kaump—(Fall)
Tree, exceptionally hardy; a good, constant and early bearer; vigorous. Fruit of medium size and light green. This is a good one for the north.

Hibernal—(Summer)
This variety represents one of the hardiest types; is of Russian origin. The tree is sturdy, vigorous, and very productive. Very large fruit, irregular greenish yellow with dull bronze-red on sunny side. Flesh, acid and juicy.

Iowa Beauty—(Winter)
A very good apple; medium sized fruit, conical and regular, yellow with red blush on the sunny side. The flesh is fine grained and juicy, sub-acid.

Iowa Blush—(Fall)
A popular variety in the middle west. It is very productive and one of the best for the table and cooking, medium size; deep red; flesh, very tender, juicy and rich.

Jeniton—(See Rall's Janet).

Jonathan—(Winter)
For home use or commercial purposes, this variety will satisfy the most exacting. The fruit is large, dark red and of exceptionally good quality and flavor. There is always a market for Jonathans.

Kentucky Streak—(See Ben Davis).

King—(See King of Tompkins County).

King of Tompkins County—(Winter)
Very large, handsome fruit; red striped; fine quality flesh, rich, tender and juicy. The tree is an abundant bearer and succeeds best in the north.

King David—(Winter)
Beautiful, large, deep, rich red, with distinct markings of darker red; resembles Jonathan, both as to tree and fruit.

Late Duchess—(See Estelline).

Liveland Raspberry—(Summer)
Fruit of high quality; heavily striped with red on a yellow ground. The flesh is white and slightly pink near the skin. Tree is very hardy.

APPLES—(Continued)

Longfield—(Fall)
Medium large fruit; yellowish green with red stripes. Keeps well.

McGee's Pippin—(Fall)
Medium sized yellow fruit; striped dull red. An exceptionally good dessert apple. The tree is a good grower and very hardy.

McIntosh Red—(Winter)
A handsome, large round fruit with a beautifully striped skin; bright red. The flesh is tender; flavor, sub-acid and pleasant. Keeps well. Tree is very hardy and noted for being an annual bearer.

McMahon's White—(Fall)
Large, white fruit with a delicate blush on the sunny side. Fine grained and tender flesh.

Maiden's Blush—(Fall)
A well known and popular sort. The tree is vigorous and quite hardy, very productive; fruit medium large, flat; pale waxen yellow with rich blush; flesh white, fine grained and juicy. Good for cooking.

Mammoth Black Twig—(Winter)
Large, very dark red fruit; flesh firm, mild pleasant flavor; a long keeper. Tree, a strong grower and hardy.

Meneray—(Winter)
A medium sized fruit of very fine quality; bright red over a yellow background. This apple is fine for dessert and cooking; is a very late keeper. It is quite hardy.

Milwaukee—(Fall)

Large fruit; yellow skin splashed with crimson. Tree quite hardy.

Minkler—(Winter)

Medium sized fruit, roundish but slightly conical; pale greenish yellow skin splashed with two shades of red. The tree is irregular but vigorous.

Missouri Pippin—(Winter)

Medium size, roundish, bright red, striped with darker; flesh firm and flavor sub-acid. The tree is hardy and vigorous, a good early bearer.

Moore's Choice—(See Fall Winesap).

New York Pippin—(See Ben Davis).

Northern Spy—(Winter)

Large, striped with dark crimson, quite covered on the sunny side; juicy, rich and aromatic. One of the finest late keeping apples. Tree rapid grower and heavy bearer.

Northwestern Greening—(Winter)

A very large greenish yellow apple; fine flavor; keeps well. The tree is a strong, vigorous grower; very hardy.

Okabena—(Summer)

An absolutely hardy variety; strong grower and an ideal tree. Medium large fruit; yellow striped and splashed with carmine. Flesh yellow, fine grained, crisp and juicy. An excellent dessert apple.

GRIMES' GOLDEN—(See Preceding Page for Description).

7

APPLES—(Continued)

NORTHWESTERN GREENING—(See Preceding Page for Description).

Patten's Greening—(Winter)

Medium to large, attractive, pale greenish-yellow, sometimes blushed, occasionally faintly striped; juicy, sub-acid, good, especially for cooking; very hardy; an annual cropper, bearing rather young.

Peerless—(Fall)

Fruit green, slightly striped, dull red; fair quality; very large. Not a heavy bearer, but does well in dry soils.

Peter—(Fall)

Medium size; almost round; nearly solid red. The flesh is white or a little stained; tender and crisp; sub-acid. Tree a good grower and very hardy.

Pewaukee—(Winter)

Fruit medium to large, round; skin bright yellow, striped and splashed with dark red, and overspread with white dots. Flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid. Very hardy.

Pippin—(See Grimes' Golden).

Price's Sweet—(Fall)

Large, flat, greenish-yellow apple; tree hardy and productive. A good eating apple.

Rall's Janet—(Winter)

Medium to large; yellow, striped with red; flesh yellow, tender, juicy, with a pleasant vinous flavor. Keeps well into April. Prolific bearer.

Rambo—(Fall)

Medium size; yellow and red; tender, juicy, mild. A vigorous grower and good bearer.

Red Astrachan—(Summer)

Large, roundish, nearly covered with deep crimson; very handsome; juicy, good, though rather acid. Very hardy and a good bearer.

Red June—(Summer)

Tree hardy, upright grower; medium size; the fruit is red; flesh white and tender. Bears well. A good eating apple. Ripens about the 1st of July.

Regans Red—(See Black Ben Davis.)

Repka Malenka—(Fall)

One of the very hardiest Russian varieties; very prolific. Medium large fruit, yellow, and unsurpassed in flavor.

Roman Stem—(Winter)

Medium sized, whitish brown fruit nearly covered with a delicate blush; flavor rich and pleasant; a good dessert apple.

Rome Beauty—(Winter)

Tree thrifty, upright grower; not hardy too far north. Fruit large to very large, roundish oblate, sometimes conical; surface smooth, pale yellow, striped and mixed with red; flavor sub-acid, not rich; quality good; desirable market fruit on account of its productiveness and fine appearance.

Salome—(Winter)

Striped and shaded light and deep red over pale yellow. Tree vigorous, hardy, healthy, young bearer. Good quality, keeps well.

Scott's Winter—(Winter)

Hardy and vigorous. Bright red, crisp, spicy and of a brisk acidity; long keeper.

APPLES—(Continued)

Sheriff—(Winter)
Medium sized, roundish fruit; yellow background, striped dull red; good for all purposes and a late keeper. The tree is quite vigorous and hardy.

Sheepnose—(See Grimes' Golden).

Snow—(See Fameuse).

Spitzenburg—(Winter)
Large, round, brilliant red, with gray dots; firm, rich, crisp, juicy, spicy and delicious; a good bearer and a popular fruit.

Stayman's Winesap—(Winter)
Stayman's Winesap originated in the Missouri Valley. Its skin is of a dull mixed red and is distinctly striped in lines, on lightly colored specimens. It is considerably larger in size than the old Winesap and has a far more delicious flavor. The trees are heavy bearers, and the variety is coming to be a great favorite in high altitudes in the Western states. It is a great resister of drouths, and thrives well on thin soil where the old Winesap would not. It is a greater leader and makes one of the best varieties for commercial orchards. We can very highly recommend the Stayman Winesap, both for home growers and commercial orchards.

Summer Queen—(Summer)
Tree vigorous, large-spreading, productive; fruit medium, round, surface yellow, covered with mixed red and scarlet; flesh firm, yellow; flavor acid, spicy, quality very good; for kitchen.

Sutton Beauty—(Winter)
Large; skin waxen yellow, striped with crimson; whitish, tender flesh, juicy, subacid; very good quality; fine keeper; productive.

Talman Sweet—(Winter)
Yellow, delicate pink blush; good for cooking and preserving, A splendid winter sweet apple.

Tetofsky—(Summer)
The tree is a spreading, upright grower, forming an open head; comes into bearing extremely early, and bears every year. Hardy as a crab. Fruit good size, nearly round; yellow, beautifully striped with red; flesh white, juicy, pleasant, acid, aromatic.

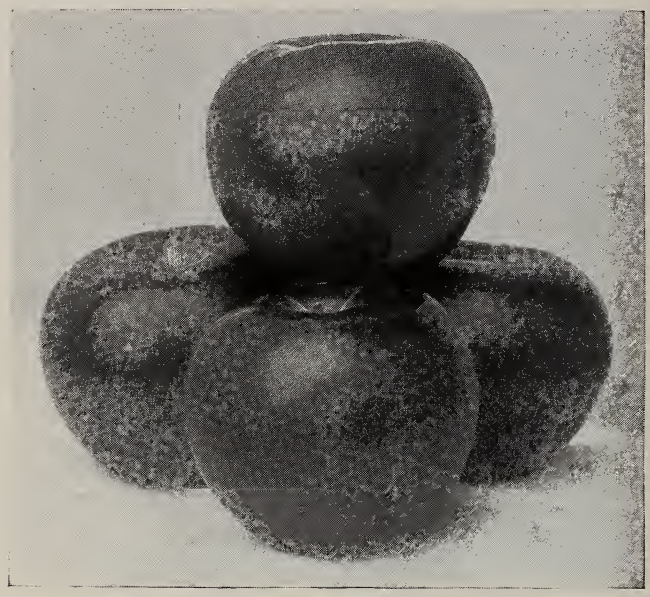
University—(Fall)
Large, very regular fruit; clear yellow on the sunny side; flesh white with yellow veining; pleasant flavor. Hardy, vigorous tree.

Wagener—(Winter)
Medium; flattened; light yellow, nearly covered with bright red; handsome, firm, crisp, juicy, sub-acid; excellent flavor. The tree is an upright grower and quite hardy.

Wealthy—(Fall)
Highly valued for its extreme hardiness at the far North. Tree thrifty grower and good bearer; fruit medium, roundish; skin smooth, mostly covered with dark red; flesh white, fine-grained, juicy, subacid, good.

STAYMAN'S WINESAP.

APPLES—(Continued)



WINESAP.

White Winter Pearmain—(Winter)

Tree moderate grower, with spreading top; fruit medium, handsome, but sometimes scabs; surface smooth, yellow, sometimes bronzed; flesh yellow, fine-grained, tender, juicy; flavor mild, sub-acid, very rich; quality best; for table, kitchen and market it is very desirable.

Winesap—(Winter)

An old favorite; one of the best. Tree vigorous, with spreading top; fruit medium, conical; surface smooth, bright or dark red on yellow ground; flavor rich, acid to sub-acid; good for table, market, kitchen and cider. Very desirable on account of its productiveness and general good quality.

Winter Banana—(Winter)

Large, clear pale, waxy yellow with beautiful contrasting pinkish red blush, attractive, juicy, mild sub-acid, characteristically aromatic; good dessert quality; flesh moderately firm, somewhat crisp, tender, juicy; vigorous, a young and almost annual bearer of good crops, but not hardy far north.

Winter Sweet Paradise—(Winter)

This is a very fine dessert apple; medium large, striped red, good quality and flavor. Tree upright grower and very hardy.

Wolf River—(Fall)

Large, greenish yellow, beautifully shaded with crimson. Flesh white, tender and juicy and of particularly fine flavor. Tree is a strong, vigorous grower and most prolific bearer. Particularly good for northern and western orchards.

Yellow Newtown Pippin—(Winter)

Large, round, or a little lop-sided, ribbed, and somewhat irregular; greenish-yellow with brown-red cheek. Tree a slow grower and light bearer in poor soils, but rich soil and care will do wonders with it in almost any section of the East or West. A world-beater where it will thrive.

Yellow Transparent—(Summer)

Pale yellow, medium size, mild, pleasant and spicy. Fine for home and a standard commercial sort. Tree hardy, yielding abundantly and at an extremely early age. We recommend it highly.

York Imperial—(Winter)

Handsome, medium-sized, oval fruit, with greenish-yellow skin, nearly covered with bright red. Flesh tender, crisp, juicy and aromatic. Tree is strong and vigorous, and bears enormous crops, but does not do well far north. Where it grows well, it is one of the most profitable market apples to grow.

CUTTING SCIONS.

All of our propogating wood and buds are taken from selected, bearing trees, thereby insuring our nursery stock to be true to name and of known fruiting quality.

FIELD OF FRUIT TREES.

Our trees are grown in the hills. The soil is a loesis deposit and especially adapted to the production of a vigorous root system.

CRAB APPLES.

Crab Apples are not quite so valuable from a commercial standpoint as the Apple, but a few trees have their place in every orchard. This fruit succeeds well in most any section and the fruit is excellent for preserves, cider and jellies.

Prices on Crab Apple Trees.

Fifty or more at the hundred rate. In assortments of different varieties containing fifty or more trees the hundred rate will be allowed, provided not less than ten trees of and one variety are ordered. Dozen rate not allowed on assortments, unless two or more of each variety are ordered.

	Each	Per Doz.	Per 100
Age, Two and Three Years—			
5 to 7 feet	$ .60	$5.00	$40.00
4 to 5 feet	.50	4.50	35.00
3 to 4 feet	.35	3.50	26.00
One and two years—			
3 to 4 feet	.40	4.00	29.00
2 to 3 feet	.30	3.00	23.00

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF VARIETIES.

The season of each variety is indicated by "Summer," "Fall," or "Winter" in parentheses after each variety name.

Florence—(Summer)

Large, yellowish-white, beautifully striped and overspread with bright red; juicy, crisp, good flavor, sub-acid. The tree is a beautiful grower, very hardy and bears young.

Hyslop—(Fall)

A moderate grower, making a beautifully shaped, thrifty tree; bears young; fruit large, nearly round, flattened at the ends; skin smooth; color dark, rich red on yellow ground; flavor very good. One of the most beautiful fruits grown.

Lyman's Prolific—(See Prolific, Lyman's).

Martha—(Fall)

One of the largest of the Crabs, bright yellow, cheeked with red. Of good flavor and very juicy. Tree is strong, vigorous grower and heavy bearer.

Milton—(Fall)

Medium sized, light yellow fruit, striped with crimson. Very hardy.

Prolific, Lyman's—(Fall)

Quite large, red striped; good for cooking and keeps well. The tree is vigorous and does not blight; very hardy.

Quaker Beauty—(Winter)

A hardy, strong-growing sort; bears large crops of fine fruit.

Red Siberian—(Summer)

Small, in clusters, yellow, scarlet cheek, astringent; much used for preserving whole; bears very young.

Transcendent—(Fall)

A large, handsome crab apple, golden yellow, with a beautiful crimson cheek and white bloom. Flesh is crisp, pleasant and agreeable. Tree is a rapid grower and productive.

Whitney—(Summer)

Fruit extra large, glossy-green, striped with light red, juicy, crisp, delightful flavor. The tree is hardy and vigorous.

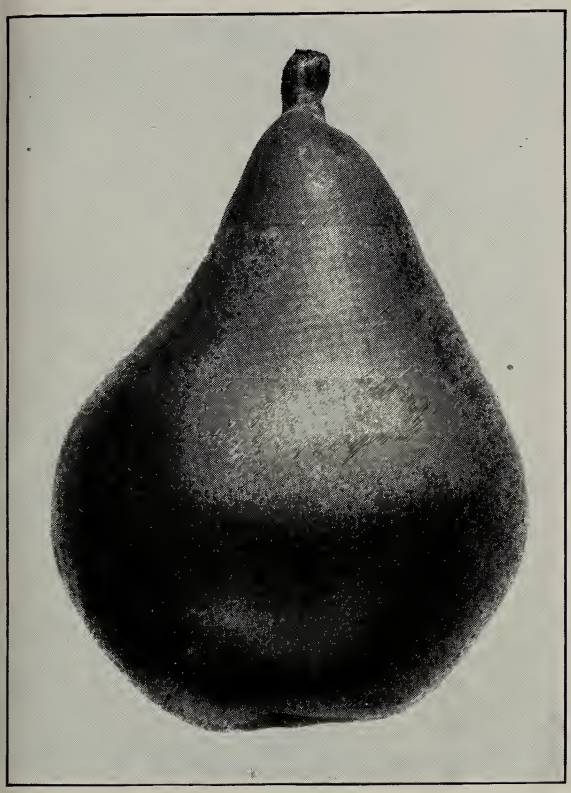
Van Wyck's Sweet—(Fall)

Large; skin mottled with bright red; sweet. Tree vigorous.

Yellow Siberian—(Fall)

Large, pale yellow, with tint of red. Tree is a good grower and quite productive.

STANDARD PEARS.



The cultivation of Pears is being rapidly extended, as their commercial value is just beginning to be appreciated. For home use, they rank almost with the Apple; they may be had in good eating condition from August till early Spring. Select both early and late varieties, and when gathering the fruit, keep in mind that Summer Pears must be gathered about ten days before fully ripe, and the Winter sorts at least two weeks.

FLEMISH BEAUTY—(See Following Page.)

Prices on Standard Pear Trees.

Fifty or more at the hundred rate. In assortments of different varieties containing fifty or more trees the hundred rate will be allowed, provided not less than ten trees of any one variety are ordered. Dozen rate not allowed on assortments, unless two or more of each variety are ordered.

	Each	Per Doz.	Per 100
Age, Two and Three Years—			
5 to 7 feet	$ .60	$6.00	$42.50
4 to 5 feet	.45	4.50	35.00
3 to 4 feet	.35	3.50	25.00
One and Two Years—			
3 to 4 feet	.40	4.00	30.00
2 to 3 feet	.30	3.00	22.00

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF VARIETIES.

The season of each variety is indicated by "Summer," "Fall," or "Winter" in parentheses after each variety name.

Anjou—(See Beurre de Anjou).

Bartlett—(Summer)
Considered by many the finest of all the summer pears. Large, yellow, with a soft blush on the sunny side. Flesh white, exceedingly fine-grained, very sweet, juicy and highly perfumed. The tree bears early and abundantly and may be grown either as dwarf or standard, but succeeds best as a standard. Profitable to grow in all parts of the country, and is always in great demand.

Beurre Clairgeau—(Fall)
Very large, yellow and red; flesh yellowish; a good keeper and abundant bearer.

STANDARD PEARS—(Continued)

Beurre de Anjou—(Fall)

Large, light green pear, shaded with russet-crimson. Flesh is highly flavored and vinous. Tree is a vigorous grower and bears large crops of handsome fruit.

Clairgeau—(See Beurre Clairgeau).

Clapp's Favorite—(Summer)

Large, handsome pear, with smooth skin, becoming yellow, shaded with red next the sun when fully ripe. Flesh fine-grained, juicy and melting. Tree is a strong, vigorous grower and very productive, ripening its fruit about a week or ten days earlier than Bartlett.

Duchess—(Winter)

Very young bearing. Large, dull greenish yellow, spotted with russet. A good pear and a dependable tree.

Duchess de Angouleme—(Fall)

Very large, greenish-yellow with russet patched and dull red cheek; juicy, melting, slightly granular; tree quite hardy and productive.

Early Harvest—(Summer)

Medium to large; golden yellow, with red cheek and gray dots; a prolific and early bearing variety.

Flemish Beauty—(Fall)

Large, pale yellow fruit, mostly covered with marblings and patches of light russet. Flesh yellowish white, rather coarse, but juicy and melting and of rich flavor. Tree is a strong, hardy grower, and bears early and abundantly. Does not blight.

Garber—(Summer)

Large and beautiful, bright yellow with red; juicy and good; delicious canned. The tree is hardy and vigorous and not subject to blight.

Kieffer—(Winter)

The pear for east of the Rocky Mountains. Large, rich golden yellow, sometimes tinted red, quality fair. Excellent for canning; baked Kieffer delicious; an ever-ready seller. In planting mix about 10 per cent Garber as pollenizers.

Koonce—(Summer)

One of the largest early pears; golden yellow, bright blush. Large, fair quality. Tree hardy, seldom blights.

Lincoln Coreless—(Winter)

Large; green until thoroughly ripe, when it becomes a beautiful yellowish green; flesh rich yellow, juicy, melting, and of a very delicate aromatic flavor; no seeds or core. The tree is a good grower and not subject to blight.

P. Barry—(Winter)

Pale, greenish yellow, nettled with russet; flesh juicy; even grained and rich. The tree is not a straight grower, but is quite hardy.

Rossney—(Summer)

Medium to large, creamy yellow fruit, slightly blushed, very tempting in appearance; flesh fine grained, melting and juicy, very sweet; tree strong and vigorous.

Sheldon—(Fall)

Medium sized pear, with yellow skin, richly shaded with red on one side. Flesh is a trifle coarse, but melting and juicy, with a very crisp flavor; highly perfumed. Tree is a strong grower, and very productive.

Seckel—(Fall)

One of the best known and most highly appreciated pears on account of its spicy and splendid flavor. Fruit is small with a dull yellowish brown skin, turning red in the sun. One of the most hardy, but a slow grower.

Vermont Beauty—(Fall)

Medium, roundish form, yellow, nearly covered with carmine; flesh melting; fine quality; very abundant bearer and hardy.

Worden-Seckel—(Fall)

Fruit medium size, borne in clusters, juicy, buttery, fine-grained. The tree is an upright and rapid grower; an abundant bearer.

Wilder—(Summer)

Small and medium, bell-shaped; yellow ground, shaded carmine; flesh whitish yellow, finegrained, tender, sub-acid; vigorous grower; early and annual bearer; very productive; good quality and one of the first to ripen; one of the best early market varieties.

DWARF PEARS.

These trees are most valuable where the space is limited; also, they come into bearing somewhat earlier than the Standard. If you have only a city lot, you may have Pears without crowding. The following varieties are the best.

Prices on Dwarf Pear Trees.

Fifty or more at the hundred rate. In assortments of different varieties containing fifty or more trees the hundred rate will be allowed, provided not less than ten trees of any one variety are ordered. Dozen rate not allowed on assortments, unless two or more of each variety are ordered.

Age, Two and Three Years—

	Each	Per Doz.	Per 100
4 to 5 feet	$ .60	$6.00	$45.00
3 to 4 feet	.45	4.50	36.00
2 to 3 feet	.30	3.00	23.00

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF VARIETIES.

The season of each variety is indicated by "Summer," "Fall," or "Winter" in parentheses after each variety name.

Bartlett—(Summer)

Considered by many the finest of all the summer pears. Large, yellow, with a soft blush on the sunny side. Flesh white, exceedingly fine-grained, very sweet, juicy and highly perfumed. The tree bears early and abundantly and may be grown either as dwarf or standard, but succeeds best as a standard. Profitable to grow in all parts of the country, and is always in great demand.

Clapp's Favorite—(Summer)

Large, handsome pear, with smooth skin, becoming yellow, shaded with red next the sun when fully ripe. Flesh fine-grained, juicy and melting. Tree is a strong, vigorous grower and very productive, ripening its fruit about a week or ten days earlier than Bartlett.

Duchess—(Winter)

Very young bearing. Large, dull greenish yellow, spotted with russet. A good pear and a dependable tree.

Garber—(Summer)

Large and beautiful, bright yellow with red; juicy and good; delicious canned. The tree is hardy and vigorous and not subject to blight.

Kieffer—(Winter)

The pear for east of the Rocky Mountains. Large, rich golden yellow some times tinted red, quality fair Excellent for canning; baked Kieffer delicious; an ever-ready seller. In planting mix about 10 per cent Garber as pollenizers.

Seckel—(Fall)

One of the best known and most highly appreciated pears on account of its spicy and splendid flavor. Fruit is small with a dull wellowish brown skin, turning red in the sun. One of the most hardy, but a slow grower.

I am in receipt o fthe paeony, which you sent me by mail on the VTth *in fulfillment of your promise for the list o fnames sent you some time ago, and thank you very much for the same. We are called upon very often to answer various kinds of inquiries and are often promised certain rewards which hardly ever show up and it does one good to find someone once in a while that will stick to their promise as you have done with me.*

The nursery stock which I purchased of your Mr. Montgomery was very satisfactory and appears to be perfectly adapted to this seltion of the country. The stock is very thrifty and I believe it is the best to be had.

CHERRIES.

LARGE MONTMORENCI—(See Following Page).

Few fruits are more desirable than Cherries, either for home use or commercial purposes. Not considering their wonderful fruit value, the trees are ornamental and thrive in most any well drained soil with little moisture. No garden or orchard is complete without Cherries.

Prices on Cherry Trees.

Fifty or more at the hundred rate. In assortments of different varieties containing fifty or more trees the hundred rate will be allowed, provided not less than ten trees of any one variety are ordered. Dozen rate not allowed on assortments, unless two or more of each variety are ordered.

	Each	Per Doz.	Per 100
Age, Two and Three Years—			
5 to 7 feet	$ .60	$6.00	$45.00
4 to 5 feet	.50	5.00	38.00
3 to 4 feet	.35	3.50	27.00
One and Two Years—			
3 to 4 feet	.40	4.00	30.00
2 to 3 feet	.30	3.00	23.00

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF VARIETIES.

The season of each variety is indicated by "Early," "Medium," or "Late," in parentheses after each variety name.

Black Tartarian—(Medium)
Large size, dark red, almost black, irregular in shape. Flesh purplish color, sweet and juicy; quality superb, hangs on tree late. Fine shipping variety, especially recommended for western irrigated land.

Centennial—(Medium)
A large, light colored sweet cherry; flesh very firm, thus making it one of the most valuable of the sweet varieties for shipping. It is large and oblate in form. Its sweetness is very pronounced, being exceedingly sugary. Tree a handsome grower.

Dyehouse—(Early)
One week earlier than Early Richmond, which fruit it resembles, except that it is a little darker color; quality good. Trees hardy and prolific.

Early Richmond—(Early)
An early red, acid cherry; very valuable for cooking early in the season. A free grower, hardy, healthy, and very productive.

I take this means of thanking you for the interest you take in your patrons in the way of advice, etc., during the growing season.

CHERRIES—(Continued)

English Morello—(Late)

This cherry is a leader as a commercial variety in the middle west and south. The trees come into bearing young and never attain great size. Fruit is large, very dark red in color, becoming almost black when fully ripe. Quite sour. Always brings a good price on the market.

Governor Wood—(Medium)

Large, roundish heart-shaped; light yellow shaded bright red; sweet and very good. Tree vigorous and productive.

Homer—(Medium)

A valuable seedling, originating in Minnesota, fruit good size; flesh juicy, rich and of excellent quality; color dark red. Has attracted much attention among Minnesota growers and is being planted quite extensively.

Kirkwood's Sweet—(Medium)

Large dark red fruit; flavor very mild and sweet, although it is of the Morello type. The tree is a heavy bearer and has proven hardy.

Large Montmorenci—(Medium)

Large and one of the finest flavored sour cherries. The strong, hardy tree makes rapid growth and bears enormous crops. Valuable for canning and preserving.

Late Richmond—(Medium)

A good, red acid cherry quite similar to Early Richmond, but ten days later. A fair bearer.

May Duke—(Early)

Large dark red, flesh sub-acid, juicy and rich. It is very prolific in irrigated belts, in Colorado, Utah and Idaho.

Montmorenci Ordinaire—(Medium)

A beautiful, large red, acid cherry. Being extraordinarily prolific and very hardy, it can be recommended as a variety of great value. Valuable for canning and preserving.

Napoleon Bigarreau—(Early)

A most beautiful cherry of largest size; oblong and slightly heart shaped, yellow background overspread with bright red and covered with dots of deeper red. Flesh brittle, solid, sweet and rich. Tree quite hardy. One of the favorites for western commercial growers.

Neese—(Late)

This is a Nebraska origination and destined to be popular. The fruit is large and almost black; flavor quite sweet and very pleasant. The tree is very hardy and bears abundantly.

Norfolk—(Late)

Good sized black cherry; flavor pleasant, but acid. Tree a moderate grower and hardy.

Olivet—(Early)

Large, shining deep red; flesh red, with rose-colored juice; tender, rich, vinous, mild, sub-acid flavor; excellent quality. Productive and quite hardy.

Ostheim—(Medium)

A hardy cherry from Russia. It has been tested in the severest winters of Minnesota and has been found perfectly hardy. Fruit large, roundish ovate; skin red, dark at maturity; stalk long; flesh liver-colored, tender, juicy, almost sweet.

Royal Anne—(Medium)

A magnificent sweet cherry, pale yellow, with bright red cheek—one of the best of the sweets; a splendid shipper and one of the finest for canning. In the west, it is planted by the hundreds of acres.

Royal Duke—(Medium)

Very large, dark red; flesh reddish, tender, juicy, rich. Tree is a good grower and a favorite in the West.

Terry's Early—(Early)

Large, brilliant red, growing darker as it ripens; rich and good. Introduced by the late H. A. Terry of Crescent, Ia. The tree is hardy, very productive and good grower.

Windsor—(Late)

Large; liver-colored; flesh remarkably firm; fine quality; hardy, very prolific; a valuable late variety.

Wragg—(Late)

Originated in Iowa. Medium to large; stem long; dark purple when fully ripe. A variety well adapted for the high altitude and prairie regions of the Northwest.

Yellow Spanish—(Early)

Large, heart-shaped; pale yellow, with a bright red cheek; flesh firm, juicy, rich, high-flavored; vigorous, spreading, excellent bearer.

COMPASS AND PLUM CHERRY.

These wonderful hybrids are in a class by themselves. We recommend them especially; the flavor of each is very pleasing and entirely out of the ordinary. They have proven of value on the city markets in the West and for home use are unexcelled.

Prices on Compass Cherry and Plum-Cherry or Cherry-Plum

Fifty or more at the hundred rate. Dozen rate allowed on six or more.

Two and Three Year Old—

	Each	Per Doz.	Per 100
5 to 7 feet	$ .75	$7.50	$55.00
3 to 4 feet	.60	6.00	42.50
3 to 4 feet	.45	4.50	35.00

Compass—(Late)

A cross between the Rocky Mountain cherry and the Native plum, and resembles both. The most remarkable fruit of recent origination. Hardy as any wild plum. Sweet, juicy and excellent flavor. Marvelously prolific bearer. Grows on any soil. Fruits every year—never misses. Bears second year after planting. Good shipper and fine cooker. The only cherry that is perfectly hardy in the far north.

Plum Cherry—(Late)

This is a hybrid, being a cross between the Sand cherr and Lombard plum. The fruit has the characteristics of both plums and cherries; color very dark red, almost black; flesh very rich in flavor and the pit is small. The tree is dwarf and is absolutely hardy; plant ten or twelve feet apart.

Four or five years ago I purchased several parking trees from you, which were planted on the property I then owned on Avenue A. I passed the place a few days ago and could not help noticing how nicely they were doing. They are, I believe, about the prettiest set of trees in the city and I want you to know that I appreciated the excellent stock sent to me. If I should be in need of more trees I will certainly know where to get them.

FIELD OF CHERRY TREES.

PLUMS.

TERRY—(See Page 23)

Of late, the demand for this fruit has been increasing rapidly, especially for the finer varieties such as we list. Where the climate is rigorous, we recommend the Native varieties, especially Terry, Golden Queen, Etta and Nellie Blanche. These varieties are the very best of the originations of the late H. A. Terry, one of the foremost of the pioneer nurserymen of the Middle-West. The European and Japanese sorts are commendable where the climate is mild, but the varieties we list are reasonably hardy also. In ordering, always select two or more varieties and intermingle in planting to produce better results in fruiting.

Prices on Plum Trees

Fifty or more at the hundred rate. In assortments of different varieties containing fifty or more trees the hundred rate will be allowed, provided not less than ten trees of any one variety are ordered. Dozen rate not allowed on assortments, unless two or more of each variety are ordered.

	Each	Per Doz.	Per 100
Age, Two and Three Years—			
5 to 7 feet	$ .60	$6.00	$48.00
4 to 5 feet	.50	5.50	43.00
3 to 4 feet	.35	3.75	30.00
One and Two Years—			
3 to 5 feet	.40	4.25	34.00
2 to 4 feet	.30	3.25	26.50

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF VARIETIES

The season and origin of each variety is indicated by "Early Native," "Medium European," or "Late Japanese," in parentheses after each variety name.

Abundance—(Early Japanese)

Beautiful lemon-yellow ground, nearly overspread with bright cherry and with a heavy bloom; large to very large, oblong, tapering to the point; flesh orange-yellow, melting, rich and highly perfumed; abundant and annual bearer.

Bavay Green Gage—(See Green Gage)

Bleecker's Scarlet—(See Lombard)

Blue Damson—(Late European)

Fruit small, oval; skin purple, covered with blue bloom; flesh melting and juicy, rather tart; separates partly from the stone.

PLUMS—(Continued)

Bradshaw—(Medium European)

Fruit very large; dark, violet-red; flesh yellowish green, juicy and pleasant. Tree vigorous, erect and productive.

Burbank—(Late Japanese)

The best of all the Japan sorts of plums; nearly globular, clear cherry-red, with a thin lilac bloom; the flesh is deep yellow color, very sweet, with a peculiar and very agreeable flavor; tree vigorous, with strong upright shoots, large, broad leaves; begins to bear usually at two years. It blooms late, and consequently is more likely to escape the late spring frosts. The plum for the West.

Charles Downing—(Early Native)

Large, roundish-oval fruit, yellow, covered with light red. The quality is of the best; good as a dessert fruit, either fresh or canned. The tree is a heavy bearer and very hardy.

Cheney—(Medium Native)

Large, roundish, oblong, deep mottled red on greenish-yellow ground; blue bloom; flesh yellow, firm and of good quality.

Damson—(See Blue Damson and Shropshire Damson.)

De Soto—(Early Native)

Large, oval, orange overlaid with crimson, numerous dots and thin blue bloom; flesh firm, juicy and high-flavored; one of the best natives in quality.

Etta—(Medium Native)

Large, bright yellow fruit, nearly overspread with bright crimson; quality the very best; tree a slow grower, but very productive and hardy. One of the very best for all purposes. Originated by the late H. A. Terry, Crescent, Iowa.

Fellenburg—(See Italian Prune.)

Forest Garden—(Early Native)

Hardy; bears profusely; one of the earliest; size large, oblong; color mottled red and yellow; skin thin, juicy, sweet and rich.

German Prune—(Late European)

Medium oval purple or blue, juicy, rich, fine. Tree vigorous and very productive. One of the best. Sells for higher prices in market on account of high quality. A leading favorite. There is no easily grown fruit that gives greater or more certain profit than the German Prune.

Golden Queen—(Late Native)

Very large, roundish oblong fruit, bright golden yellow; quality the very finest and the flavor delicious. It is unexcelled for canning and good to eat out of hand or served with cream and sugar. One of the late H. A. Terry's best originations. The tree is remarkable for its fine upright growth; bears abundantly.

Green Gage—(Late European)

Small, but of highest excellence; skin greenish yellow, marked with red; flesh yellow, juicy, and of fine flavor.

Hammer—(Medium Native)

Dark red, juicy, good quality, productive. Should receive more attention. Tree quite hardy.

Hawkeye—(Medium Native)

Very hardy and a strong grower. Fruit is not bothered with curculio. Large, mottled dark red; very attractive and of superior quality.

Italian Prune—(Medium European)

A fine late prune; oval; purple; flesh juicy and delicious, parts from the stone; fine for drying. Tree very productive.

Lombard—(Medium European)

Medium, roundish-oval; violet-red; juicy, pleasant and good, adheres to the stone. Tree vigorous and productive. A valuable market variety; one of the most hardy and popular.

Nellie Blanche—(Medium Native)

Large, oblong, dark mottled fruit of good quality; one of the best varieties in cultivation and an origination of the late H. A. Terry. Tree strong, upright grower and wonderfully productive.

Red June—(Early Japanese)

Early Japan plum; bright deep red, with blush bloom; good size, pointed; flesh yellow, sweet and rich. Very solid for early fruit. Tree vigorous and very prolific.

Reine Claude—(See Green Gage.)

Rolling Stone—(Early Native)

Medium-large, roundish-oval fruit; yellow almost covered with red. A good bearer and absolutely hardy.

PLUMS—(Continued)

Shropshire Damson—(Late European)

A medium sized, dark purple variety; esteemed for preserving. Very productive.

Shippers' Pride—(Late European)

Large, nearly round; dark purple; quite juicy, sweet; splendid shipper and marketer; moderate grower; productive.

Stoddard—(Medium Native)

Fruit oblong, oval, large, with little or no cavity, short and stout stem; color pinkish red over yellow; skin thick, making a good shipper, flesh yellow, fairly juicy and of good quality; tree a vigorous, upright grower and very hardy.

Surprise—(Medium Native)

This is considered the best of the native type of plums. It is a seedling of Minnesota origin and one of the hardiest ever introduced. Fruit very large; skin me dium thick, tender, bright red; flesh pale yellow; quality extra good. Trees are upright growers.

Tatge—(Medium European)

Large, nearly round fruit, dark red; flavor excellent and pleasing; quality fine. One of the hardiest and most productive trees.

Terry—(Late Native)

Perhaps the very best of the originations of the late H. A. Terry of Crescnt, Iowa. This variety is very large, dark golden-yellow ground overspread with dark crimson; flesh yellow, rich and sweet; tree a fine grower and heavy bearer. Plant this one commercially; it is good for every purpose.

Weaver—(Medium Native)

Large purplish fruit; flesh firm with a flavor resembling an apricot. The tree is hardy, thrifty and a prolific bearer, an Iowa origination.

Wickson—(Medium Japanese)

One of the most productive Japanese varieties. Fruit largest of this class; deep maroon. Flesh dull yellow, firm, and a good quality. Good keeper and fine shipper.

Wild Goose—(Early Native)

Oval, medium to large, cherry red; many white dots; sweet, good; cling; vigorous grower.

Wolf—Medium Native)

This is an enormous bearer and bears annually. Fruit large and of good quality; color bright red. Splendid for eating.

Wyant—(Medium Native)

Fruit medium to large, slightly oblong; color purplish-red, inclining to orange on shaded side; skin thick; flesh rich yellow, sometimes red next the stone; quality good. Tree is a spreading grower and is very prolific.

Yellow Egg—(Late European)

A very large and beautiful yellow egg-shaped plum; a little coarse, but excellent for cooking; tree a free grower, very productive and hardy.

You have always been very prompt and willing to make any needed replacements, and I take pleasure in showing anyone the stock which I have purchased from you.

Everything is splendid that you delivered to us and I hope they will do well. Thank you very kindly for the paeonies and roses.

I have been buying nursery stock from you for the last five years and have always found your goods of the best quality.

PEACHES.

ELBERTA—(See Following Page).

Peaches are easily cultivated and quite free from attacks or diseases and insects, which makes them valuable both for commercial and home use. Thought there is an occasional loss of the crop in severe climates, one should plant Peaches. Their delicious fruit well repays the little trouble in producing.

Prices on Peach Trees

Fifty or more at the hundred rate. In assortments of different varieties containing fifty or more trees the hundred rate will be allowed, provided not less than ten trees of any one variety are ordered. Dozen rate not allowed on assortments, unless two or more of each variety are ordered.

	Each	Per Doz.	Per 100
Age, Two Years—			
5 to 7 feet	$ .50	$5.00	$35.00
4 to 5 feet	.40	3.75	27.50
3 to 4 feet	.30	2.75	21.00
One Year—			
3 to 4 feet	.35	3.25	24.00
2 to 3 feet	.25	2.25	17.50

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF VARIETIES

The season of each variety is indicated by "Early," "Medium," or "Late," in parentheses after each variety name.

Alexander's Early—(Early Free)

Large, well grown specimens measure 8 inches in circumference, handsome and regular in form, with deep maroon shade, covered with the richest tint of crimson; rich and good in quality, with a vinous flavor; adheres to the stone very slightly and should remain on the tree until fully ripe. The tree is vigorous and very productive.

Beers' Smock—(Late Free)

Medium to large; dark yellow with red shadings; flesh yellow, rich and juicy.

PEACHES—(Continued)

Carman—(Early Free)

Large, color creamy white, with deep blush; skin very tough; flesh tender, fine flavor and quite juicy. One of the hardiest in bud. In shipping qualities and freedom from rot, it is unsurpassed. Profitable market variety.

Champion—(Early Free)

Fruit large, beautiful in appearance; flavor delicious, sweet, rich and juicy; skin creamy white, with red cheek. The peculiarity is its hardiness. It stands a temperature of eighteen or twenty degrees below zero and produces a crop.

Crawford's Early—(Early Free)

Very large, yellow, with a fine red cheek; flesh yellow, melting, sweet, rich and very excellent. Tree hardy and vigorous.

Crawford's Late—(Late Free)

Very large, yellow, with dark red cheek; flesh deep yellow, red at the stone, juicy and excellent, with a very rich and excellent vinous flavor. One of the finest of the later sorts.

Crosby—(Medium Free)

Medium size, roundish, with distinct seam on blossom end; skin light golden yellow and very downy; flesh bright yellow and rather firm. Ripens between Early and Late Crawford. Tree of rather dwarfish habit. Has won special favor on account of great hardiness.

Early Crawford—(See Crawford's Early)

Early Rivers—(Early Free)

A large and very attractive creamy white peach, with a delicate pink cheek. The rich, melting flesh is delightfully sweet and spicy. Distinctly beautiful and delicious.

Elberta—(Early Free)

Very large, bright yellow, with a beautiful mottled red cheek; flesh yellow juicy, sweet; tree a uniform and regular bearer and strong grower. Fruit very showy and a perfect freestone. One of the best market varieties, often selling at double the quotations of other peaches.

Fitzgerald—(Medium Free)

Very large; yellow, suffused with red; deep yellow flesh, sweet and juicy. One of the hardiest.

Heath's Cling—(Late Cling)

A most delicious cling. Very large; skin downy, creamy white, with faint blush of red; flesh white, slightly red at the pit; very tender, juicy and sweet; valuable for canning.

Hill's Chili—(Late Free)

Medium, deep yellow, shaded with dark red; juicy melting, vinous; hardy, vigorous and productive. A good market sort.

Late Crawford—(See Crawford's Late)

Longhurst—(See Hill's Chili.)

Mayflower—(Early Semi-Cling)

Large, handsome fruit, entirely covered with red; flesh yellow, juicy and rich. The tree is quite hardy and an abundant bearer, the crop should be thinned.

Old Mixon Free—(Late Free)

Fruit large, skin pale yellow, marbled with red, with deep red cheek. Flesh white, but quite red at the stone; tender, with an excellent, rich, sugary and vinous flavor.

Salway—(Late Free)

Fruit large, roundish; deep yellow, with a rich, marbled, brownish red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, rich and sugary. Tree quite hardy and a good bearer.

Smock—(See Beer's Smock)

Stump the World—(Late Free)

Large, almost round, white with slight red cheek. Very sweet and rich. One of the best white freestones.

Triumph—(Early Semi-Cling)

A large peach with yellow flesh and a deep red cheek. The flesh is sweet and firm, semi-free and one of the best early yellow peaches. The fruit is a good shipper and the tree is productive.

Wonderful—(Late Free)

Rich golden yellow, overspread with carmine. It ripens after nearly all other varieties have disappeared, and is a remarkable keeper. The tree is wonderfully prolific.

Your courtesy and advice on planting is appreciated, and I do not hesitate to say that whenever the opportunity occurs, I always recommend you and the quality of goods you handle.

APRICOTS.

This is a close relative of both the Plum and Peach and the fruit is delicious. It ripens after Cherries and just before Plums and Peaches and the fruit commands a good price either canned, dried or fresh. We list the hardiest and most productive varieties.

Prices on Apricot Trees.

Fifty or more at the hundred rate. In assortments of different varieties containing fifty or more trees the hundred rate will be allowed, provided not less than ten trees of any one variety are ordered. Dozen rates not allowed on assortments, unless two or more of each variety are ordered.

	Each	Per Doz.	Per 100
Age, Two and Three Years—			
5 to 6 feet	$ .50	$5.00	$40.00
4 to 5 feet	.40	4.50	35.00
3 to 4 feet	.30	3.25	26.00
One and Two Years—			
3 to 4 feet	.35	3.50	27.50
2 to 3 feet	.25	2.50	19.00

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF VARIETIES

The season of each variety is indicated by "Early," "Medium," or "Late," in parentheses after each variety name.

Alexander—(Late)
Very hardy and immense bearer; fruit large; yellow, flecked with red; very beautiful, sweet and delicious.

Alexis—(Medium)
Origin Russia. Tree strong, fruit large. Yellow, with red cheek; very sweet and of rich flavor. Bears well if given warm location. Mid-July.

J. L. Budd—(Late)
Tree a strong grower and profuse bearer. Fruit large, white, with red cheek, sweet, juicy, with a sweet kernel, as finely flavored as an almond. The best late variety.

Moorpark—(Medium)
One of the largest. Orange, with a red cheek; firm, juicy, with a rich flavor; very productive.

Montgamet—(Early)
Medium size, rich orange color, excellent flavor; tree hardy and quite productive.

Russian—(Medium)
Light orange color, good flavor; will succeed where others fail; tree hardy and bears early.

Superb—(Early)
Medium sized, light salmon colored fruit, finely flavored. One of the hardiest apricots.

NECTARINES.

This is a most delicious, smooth-skinned fruit, which thrives wherever Peaches do well. It requires about the same soil and treatment as Plums.

Prices on Nectarine Trees.

Fifty or more at the hundred rate. In assortments of different varieties containing fifty or more trees the hundred rate will be allowed, provided not less than ten trees of any one variety are ordered. Dozen rate allowed on six or more.

	Each	Per Doz.	Per 100
Age, Two Years—			
4 to 5 feet	$ .60	$6.00	$45.00
3 to 4 feet	.50	5.00	38.00
2 to 3 feet	.40	4.00	30.00

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF VARIETIES

Boston—
Very large and handsome; deep yellow, with a bright blush and mottles of red; flesh yellow to the stone, sweet with a pleasant and peculiar flavor; freestone. One of the most valuable sorts for market.

Early Violet—(Violet Native)
Medium size; yellowish-green, with a purple cheek; flesh pale green, melting, rich and highly flavored; freestone.

Order all O. K. Trees I got of you last Spring all alive.

QUINCES.

This fruit is attracting considerable attention, as it is valuable to can with other fruits. When put up in the proportion of about one-fourth to three-fourths of other fruits, it imparts a delicious flavor. The trees thrive and bear well in most any garden soil and are quite hardy; also, grow compactly and require little space.

Prices on Quince Trees.

Fifty or more at the hundred rate. In assortments of different varieties containing fifty or more trees the hundred rate will be allowed, provided not less than ten trees of any one variety are ordered. Dozen rate allowed on assortments.

Age, Two and Three Years—

	Each	Per Doz.	Per 100
4 to 5 feet	$ .60	$6.00	$45.00
3 to 4 feet	.50	5.00	38.00
2 to 3 feet	.40	4.00	32.00

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF VARIETIES

Bourgeat—
Large, round, rich golden-yellow fruit; keeps well.

Champion—
Light golden-yellow, very large and pear shaped; flesh tender and of excellent quality.

Orange—
Large, roundish with short neck; color golden-yellow; very productive.

Rhea's Mammoth—
Large, fine, greenish-yellow fruit; tree quite productive.

MULLBERRIES.

As well as for its fruiting qualities, the Mulberry is valuable for an ornamental and shade tree. It requires little care, but should be planted in deep, rich soil; sandy loam being preferable.

Prices on Mulberry Trees

Fifty or more at the hundred rate. In assortments of different varieties containing fifty or more trees the hundred rate will be allowed, provided not less than ten trees of any one variety are ordered. Dozen rate allowed on assortments.

Age, Two and Three Years—

	Each	Per Doz.	Per 100
5 to 6 feet	$ .65	$6.50	$50.00
4 to 5 feet	.55	5.50	42.50
3 to 4 feet	.45	4.50	35.00

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF VARIETIES

Downing's Everbearing—
Beautiful round-headed, vigorous tree; very productive; continues for long time, with blossoms and ripe fruit at the same time. Fruit one to one and one-half inches long, blusih black, rich, sprightly flavor.

New American—
A broad, bushy-headed tree, that is an improved form of our common native Mulberry. The black fruits are borne profusely and are very sweet.

Russian—
A rapid grower; very hardy; fruit of medium size and good; varying from white to black.

White—
This has both white and black-fruited trees. It is also known under the names Moretti, Italica, etc. It forms a large, spreading tree, and, in addition to its fruit, its foliage makes good food for silkworms.

GRAPES.

McPIKE—(See Following Page).

Everyone should have Grapes in their garden; little cultivation is required and the returns are abundant. If there is no room for a vineyard, they can be trained over fences, trellises or door-ways and can be planted with good results on hill-sides unsuitable for other crops. In all cases the vines should be exposed to plenty of air and sunshine. We list the best varieties and, by a careful selection, you may have grapes for many weeks in the year.

Prices on Grape Vines

All varieties are classified according to price, the class being indicated before the name of each in the variety list. For example, the price of Beta is given under Class B; Concord under Class D, etc. Fifty at the hundred rate; less than twelve at the each price.

	Each	Per Doz.	Per 100
Class A—Two Years Old—			
First Grade	$ .50	$5.00	$35.00
One Year Old—			
First Grade	.40	4.00	27.50
Class B—Two Years Old—			
First Grade	.25	2.50	18.00
One Year Old—			
First Grade	.20	2.00	14.00
Class C—Two Years Old—			
First Grade	.20	2.00	12.50
One Year Old—			
First Grade	.15	1.50	10.00
Class D—Two Years Old—			
First Grade	.15	1.00	5.00
One Year Old—			
First Grade	.10	.65	3.50

GRAPES—(Continued)

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF VARIETIES.

The season of ripening and color are indicated by "Early Black," "Medium White," "Late Red," etc., in parentheses, after each variety name.

Agawam—(Medium Red)
For price see Class C
Dark red on maroon; bunches compact, very large; berries large, oval; pulp soft; flavor sweet and aromatic. Ripens early; is very attractive.

Brighton—(Early Red)
For price see Class C
Large, delicious, sweet, red. Thrifty, strong grower, but should be planted with other sorts for pollination.

Beta—(Early Black)
For price see Class B
This is supposed to be a cross between the Concord or Janesville and the Minnesota wild grape. In size and flavor the fruit is about midway between these two varieties, while in hardiness it appears to be equal to the native wild variety, therefore making it very valuable for the far North where other varieties cannot be successfully grown.

Campbell's Early—(Early Black)
For price see Class B
A fine grape; clusters large, compact; berries large, nearly round, black, with light purple bloom; flesh firm but tender; the seeds are few; quality rich, sweet, slightly vinous; a strong and vigorous grower.

Concord—(Medium Black)
For price see Class D
A large, handsome grape, ripening a week or two earlier than Isabella; very hardy and productive. Succeeds over a great extent of country, and, although not of the highest quality, it is one of the most popular market grapes.

Delaware—(Medium Red)
For price see Class C
Superior as a table grape. Bunch medium, very compact; berries medium, round; skin thin; of a beautiful dark red color when fully ripe; flesh tender, juicy and exceedingly sweet.

Elvira—(Late White)
For price see Class D
Bunch and berry medium, very compact; vine a vigorous, strong, healthy growth and very productive, often growing four of five clusters on a single cane; very hardy. A valuable white wine grape.

Green's Seedling—(Medium White)
For price see Class A
Originated in Nebraska and resists drought. Medium size; white. Vine very vigorous and an exceptionally heavy bearer. Do not confuse with Green's Early, etc.

McPike—(Early Black)
For price see Class A
The McPike is a seedling of the Worden, perfectly hardy, with a leaf unprecedented; it is earlier than the Concord, bunches large, even and compact; berries even in size, covered with a beautiful bloom, blue-black in color; ripens uniformly and has generally the appearance of the Worden. The berries are of mammoth size, and of superb quality—by far the best grape grown.

Moore's Early—(Early Black)
For price see Class B
Bunch medium; berries large, black with heavy bloom; skin thin; flesh sweet; ripens about 10 to 14 days before Concord; its season, size and hardiness makes it desirable both for home use and market.

Moore's Diamond—(Medium White)
For price see Class C
Vine is a vigorous grower, with large, dark, healthy foliage; very hardy; bunches compact; color greenish white with a rich yellow tinge when fully ripe; few seeds, juicy; berry about the size of Concord and adheres to the stem firmly.

Niagara—(Late White)
For price see Class C
Bunch large, long, sometimes shouldered; berries large, greenish-white to pale yellow; skin thin, tough; ripens with Concord or a little later; good for table or market; vigorous, very productive.

Pocklington—(Medium White)
For price see Class C
The vine is thoroughly hardy, both in wood and foliage; is a strong grower, never mildews in vine or foliage. This is called a white grape, but the fruit is a light golden yellow, clear, juicy and sweet to the center, with little or no pulp; bunches very large, sometimes shouldered; berries round, very large and thickly set; good quality.

Regal Red—(Late Red)
For price see Class A
Very hardy, growth vigorous, wood short jointed and ripens early; very productive. Bunch medium to large, very compact and handsome. Berries large, translucent, dark red, juicy, with a thin, tough skin; pulp tender. Fine for home or market use.

GRAPES—(Continued)

Salem—(Early Red)
For price see Class C

Bunch large and compact; berry large; called red, but of a light chestnut color; thick skinned, perfectly free from hard pulp; very sweet and sprightly, with a most exquisite aromatic flavor; as early as Delaware, having never failed to ripen in the most unfavorable seasons for the last six years; keeps well.

Vergennes—(Late Red)
For price see Class C

Vigorous, hardy and productive; bunch medium; berries large, round; skin thick and tough, making it a long keeper.

Worden—(Early Black)
For price see Class C

The best black grape we have found. Bunch large, compact, berry large, black, thin skin; fine flavor, rich and very sweet. Vine perfectly hardy; bears heavily and is very prolific.

Wyoming Red—(Early Red)
For price see Class C

Vine very hardy, healthy and robust, with thick, leathery foliage; color of berry quite red, being one of the most beautiful of the amber or red grapes; good size; flesh tender, juicy, sweet, with a strong native aroma. Ripens before Delaware. Best early red for market.

TWO-YEAR-OLD GRAPE VINES.

The above gives an idea of the abundantly rooted Grape Vines we produce. We have soil of practically every variation here in the hills and select that best adapted to each class of stock for our planting.

CURRANTS.

FAY'S PROLIFIC—See Following Page).

Currants are very hardy and require little care; can be grown in most any good garden soil. The fruit is very desirable for use either fresh or cooked.

Prices on Currant Plants

All varieties are classified according to price, the class being indicated before the name of each in the variety list. For example, the price of Stewart is given under Class A; Lee's Prolific under Class B; London Market under Class C, etc. Fifty at the hundred rate; less than twelve at the each price.

	Each	Per Doz.	Per 100
Class A—Two Years Old—			
First Grade	$ .35	$3.50	$25.00
One Year Old—			
First Grade	.25	2.50	18.50
Class B—Two Years Old—			
First Grade	.20	2.00	12.00
One Year Old—			
First Grade	.15	1.50	9.00
Class C—Two Years Old—			
First Grade	.15	1.50	8.50
One Year Old—			
First Grade	.10	1.00	7.00

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF VARIETIES.

The color is indicated by "Red," "White," or "Black" in parentheses after each variety name.

Black Champion—(Black)
For price see Class B

Bunch and berry very large, of excellent quality; good for wine, jam and jelly. Prolific and strong grower.

Cherry—(Red)
For price see Class B

The largest of all red currants; berries sometimes more than half an inch in diameter; bunches short; plant very vigorous and productive when grown on good soils and well cultivated.

Black Naples—(Black
For price see Class B

Very large; black; bunches of medium length. Much valued for jellies; strong grower.

Fay's Prolific—(Red)
For price see Class B

This currant has been widely planted, and has given general satisfaction, and is one of the best red currants known. Fruit very large, bright red and of excellent flavor, less acid than the cherry. It has a long stem which admits of rapid picking, and is enormously productive.

CURRANTS—(Continued)

La Versailles—(Red)
For price see Class C

Very large; red; bunch long; of great beauty; good quality. Very productive.

London Market—(Red)
For price see Class C

Medium sized, fire-red berry, bears early and heavily; sure cropper.

Lee's Prolific—(Black)
For price see Class B

The bush is rather short, dwarfish, moderately vigorous and productive; the fruit is black and varies from small to very large, acid.

North Star—(Red)
For price see Class C

Strong grower; should be given plenty of room and ground kept well enriched. Combines extreme hardiness, vigorous growth, extra quality and great productiveness.

TWO-YEAR-OLD CURRANT PLANTS.

Perfection—(Red)
For price see Class A

Berry large, clusters averaging very long; red, rich, mild sub-acid.

Pomona—(Red)
For price see Class C

Fruit of good size and flavor, bright red, has long stems and hangs in fine condition after ripening.

Red Dutch—(Red)
For price see Class C

An old, highly esteemed sort, hardy and reliable; fruit medium size, bright red and of best quality.

Stewart—(Red)
For price see Class A

A large berry; mild acid flavor. A good bearer and ripens quite early; of Minnesota origin and very hardy.

Victoria—(Red)
For price see Class C

A splendid variety, ripening two or three weeks later than the others. Bunches extremely long; berries of medium size, brilliant red.

White Dutch—(White)
For price see Class C

Bush an upright grower, vigorous and very productive. Clusters 2 to 3 inches long; berries of medium size, are translucent, and a little dark; quality excellent.

White Grape—(White)
For price see Class B

Very large; yellowish white; sweet or very mild acid; excellent quality, and valuable for the table. The finest of the white sorts.

Wilder—(Red)
For price see Class B

A splendid currant of the best quality; a vigorous and good producing sort.

Wild Black—(Black)
For price see Class B

Small black fruit, bush hardy and bears quite well.

GOOSEBERRIES.

HOUGHTON—(See Following Page).

Gooseberries are becoming one of our most popular fruits commercially; large areas are being planted for canning purposes. The culture is comparatively easy and there is no loss in handling, even in shipping long distances.

Prices On Gooseberry Plants

All varieties are classified according to price, the class being indicated before the name of each in the variety list. For example, the price of Carrie is given under Class A; Downing under Class B; Houghton under Class C, etc. Fifty at the hundred rate; less than twelve at the each price.

	Each	Per Doz.	Per 100
Class A—Two Years Old—			
First Grade	$ .50	$5.00	$36.00
One Year Old—			
First Grade	.40	4.00	25.00
Class B—Two Years Old—			
First Grade	.25	2.50	18.00
One Year Old—			
First Grade	.20	2.00	14.00
Class C—Two Years Old—			
First Grade	.15	1.50	10.00
One Year Old—			
First Grade	.10	1.00	7.50

Descriptive List of Varieties

Carrie—

For price See Class A

A marvel of productiveness and a good gooseberry in every way; fair size and superb quality. From Minnesota and of ironclad hardihood, of course. It is way, way beyond in value any other variety in commerce for American growers.

Downing—

For price see Class B

Bush vigorous and very productive. Fruit medium to large; skin whitish green; flesh soft, juicy. Excellent for family use and very profitable for market.

Houghton or Houghton's Seedling—

For price see Class C

Rather small; pale red; flesh tender, juicy, sweet and pleasant; produces enormous crops; free from mildew; most profitable market variety.

Industry—

For price see Class B

This is without doubt the most thoroughly tested and successful of the English varieties. The bush is strong, upright, immensely productive. Berries of the largest size, dark red, of excellent quality.

GOOSEBERRIES—(Continued)

Oregon Champion—
For price see Class C
A new variety introduced from Oregon, where it originated; fruit large, round, an immense bearer, and entirely free from mildew. One of the best yet introduced.

Pearl—
For price see Class B
Has been thoroughly tested at nearly all the experimental stations in the United States, and reports are unanimous in its favor. It is a wonderful cropper, strong grower and free from mildew.

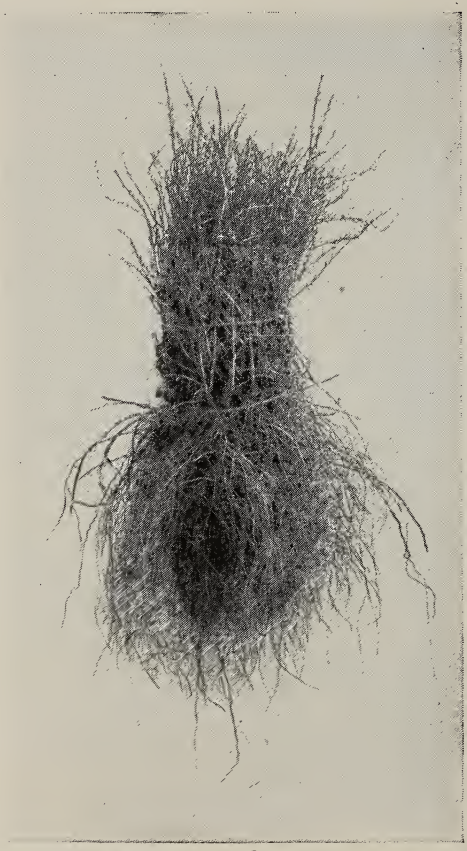
Poorman's—
For price see Class A
Of Utah origination; very large, light red. The quality is excellent, making it a good one for canning.

Red Jacket—
For price see Class B
An American seedling of large size; smooth, prolific and hardy, of best quality. Has been well tested over a wide extent of territory by the side of all the leading varieties.

Smith's Improved—
For price see Class B
Bush moderately vigorous and exceedingly productive. Fruit large, pale greenish yellow, moderately firm, and sweet; fine for table use.

My loss during the year of 1911, which was exceptionally dry, was less than five per cent out of over twelve hundred plants and shrubs.

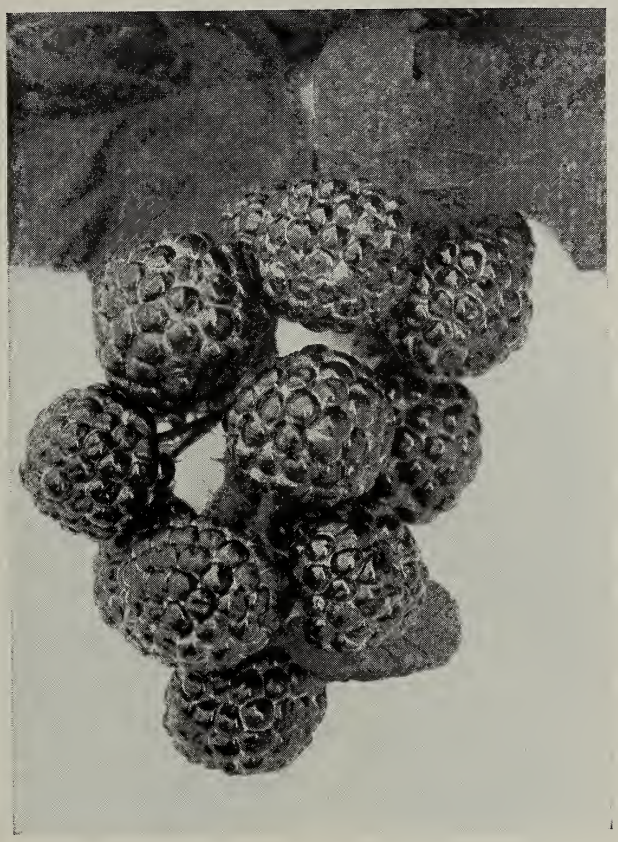
The paeonies we received from you last fall were simply fine.



TWO-YEAR-OLD GOOSEBERRY PLANTS.

Our Gooseberry and Currant Plants are not surpassed. Notice the above; you will find our Currants just as good.

RASPBERRIES.



MULLER'S MAMMOTH—(See Following Page).

Raspberries are always in good demand in season and bring good prices on any market. For canning purposes they are unexcelled and the fresh fruit is delicious when well ripened.

Prices On Raspberry Plants

All varieties are classified according to price, the class being indicated before the name of each in the variety list. For example, the price of Golden Queen is given under Class A; Columbian under Class B; Cuthbert under Class C, etc. Fifty at the hundred rate; less than twelve at the each price.

	Each	Per Doz.	Per 100
Class A—			
Strong First Class	$ .25	$2.75	$20.00
Class B—			
Strong First Class	.15	1.25	5.00
Class C—			
Strong First Class	.10	1.00	3.00

RASPBERRIES—(Continued)

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF VARIETIES.

The color is indicated by "Red," "Black," or "Yellow," in parentheses, after each variety name.

Brandywine—(Red)
For price see Class B
Large, bright red; very firm. Valuable for market on account of its fine shipping qualities.

Cardinal—(Red)
For price see Class B
A giant variety in cane and berry. Purple-crimson, high quality, excellent for jellies and jams. Very hardy; mid-season.

Columbian—(Red)
For price see Class B
Very large, dark red, bordering on purple; a very strong, robust grower, hardy and very productive. Valuable for market.

Cuthbert—(Red)
For price see Class C
Medium to large, conical, deep rich crimson; very firm; good quality; very hardy. Season medium to late; one of the best varieties for market.

Cumberland—(Black)
For price see Class C
Mid-season. Very large; firm; quality fine; hardy and productive; sells well.

Eureka—(Black)
For price see Class C
Very large, glossy black, juicy, rich; hardy and very productive. A valuable, very early variety.

Everbearing—(Red)
For price see Class A
Berries of large size and of a bright crimson color. Flavor very sweet and rich; excellent quality. Highly productive and very hardy, producing abundantly throughout the entire summer.

Gregg—(Black)
For price see Class C
Fruit large; good quality; season medium; hardy; a vigorous grower and great yielder.

Golden Queen—(Yellow)
Large, yellow fruit of highest quality and best size; hardy and productive; fine for home use.

Kansas—(Black)
For price see Class C
Very large, handsome, firm, and of excellent quality; very hardy and productive. One of the best black caps.

Loudon—(Red)
For price see Class B
Canes strong and hardy; berries of large size, good color and excellent quality. Its wonderful vigor and hardiness, together with productiveness and fine quality, makes it very desirable for either home use or a market fruit.

Marlboro—(Red)
For price see Class B
Large bright crimson fruit of splendid quality; very early and hardy.

Miller's Red—(Red)
For price see Class C
Stout, healthy, vigorous grower; canes not so tall as some, but well adapted to carrying their immense loads of berries. Berries large, round, bright red; cores small, do not crumple; firmest and good shipper.

Muller's Mammoth—(Black)
For price see Class A
This is our best black cap in most every respect. The fruit is large, bright black and of exceptionally good flavor. The plants are the hardiest we have seen as the canes have shown no injury from twenty to twenty-five below zero.

Ohio—(Black)
For price see Class C
A very strong growing, hardy sort; fruit as large as Mammoth Cluster and more productive; valuable for market and much esteemed for drying.

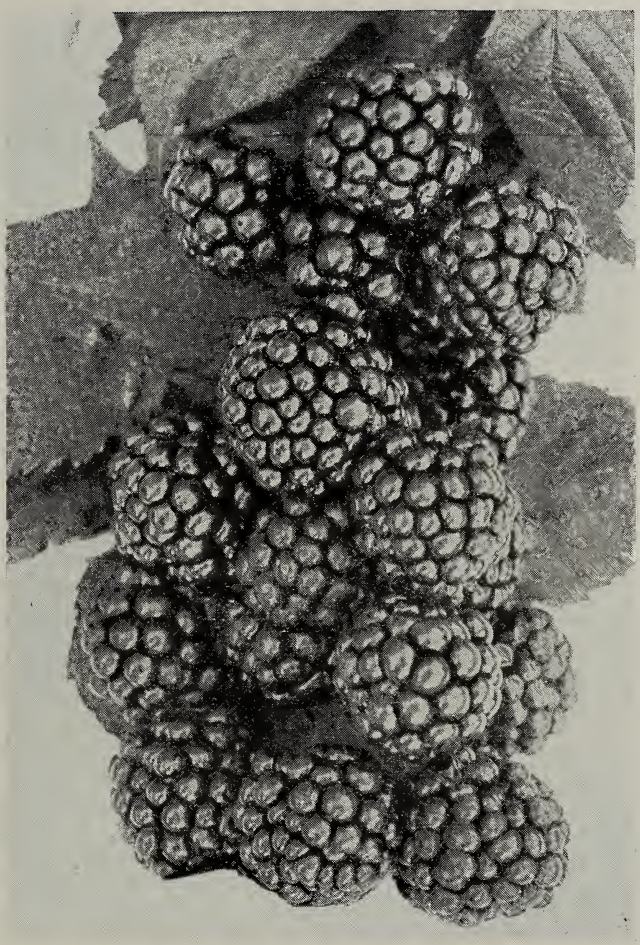
Older—(Black)
For price see Class C
Medium, round black fruit; firm and juicy; prolific and quite hardy.

St. Regis—(See Everbearing).

Strawberry—(Red)
For price see Class B
A beautiful, dwarf raspberry, seeming to be a hybrid between a raspberry and strawberry. Fruit is early, stands well from the foliage; size and shape of the strawberry; brilliant crimson; also makes an attractive shrub; its large, white blossoms are very beautiful.

My first order was given to you three years ago, and I believe it would be worth your while to have a photograph taken in the Spring, showing what a great change the shrubbery you placed has made in the appearance and surroundings of our house.

BLACKBERRIES.



BLOWERS—(See Following Page).

Blackberries rank with Apples in healthful properties; no fruit is more wholesome. They are valuable both for home use and commercially; always bring a good price and the fruit is easily handled and can be produced successfully with reasonable care.

Prices on Blackberry Plants.

All varieties are classified according to price, the class being indicated before the name of each in the variety list. For example, the price of Blowers is given under Class A; the price of Erie under Class B, and the price of Early Harvest under Class C, etc. Fifty at the hundred rate; less than twelve at the each price.

	Each	Per Doz.	Per 100
Class A—			
Strong first class.....	$ .15	$1.50	$7.00
Class B—			
Strong first class.....	.10	1.00	5.00
Class C—			
Strong first class.....	.10	.75	3.75

BLACKBERRIES—(Continued)

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF VARIETIES.

Ancient Briton—

For price see Class B

Of medium size and best quality; immensely productive. Extremely hardy, enduring severe winters without injury. A reliable market variety.

Blowers—

For price see Class A

Large, glossy, black; fine quality; ripens early and continues a long time in season. A very strong grower, and very hardy.

Erie—

For price see Class B

Fruit very large, excellent quality, handsome and firm and ripens early; fruit uniform, both in size and shape.

Early Harvest—

For price see Class C

This is the earliest of blackberries, and an old and well-tried sort. The fruit is of medium size, glossy black, and firmer than any other blackberry known.

Rathbun—

For price see Class B

Large, juicy and high flavored; soft throughout and no hard core; sweet and delicious; carries well to market; propagates from tips.

Stone's Hardy—

For price see Class C

Medium size, juicy, sweet, of fine flavor and good quality. Canes upright, rather slender. Very hardy and productive.

Snyder—

For price see Class C

One of the hardiest and best known sorts grown in the West. Fruit large and of good quality when fully ripe; very vigorous and productive. Ripens but little later than Early Harvest.

MISCELLANEOUS BERRIES.

The four berries listed below deserve a place in every garden. They are, each one, in a class by itself. All are delicious and do well with little cultivation under ordinary conditions.

Dewberry—Lucretia—

Perfectly hardy and remarkably productive; said to be the best of this class of fruit; ripens early; is often one and one-half inches long by one inch in diameter; sweet, luscious and melting; this variety is recommended most highly.

Each	$0.15
Per dozen	1.50
Per 100	7.00

Himalaya Berries—

The plant resembles the blackberry, but is a stronger grower and exceptionally hardy. The berries are large and jet black, of good flavor and ship well.

Strong, first grade plants—

Each	$ 0.25
Per dozen	2.50
Per 100	18.00

Logan Berries—

This fruit seems to be a cross between a red raspberry and the California wild blackberry. The fruit is dark red and very large, much the shape of the blackberry. The flavor is characteristic of both the raspberry and blackberry; very pleasant and vinous.

Strong, first grade plants—

Each	$ 0.25
Per dozen	2.50
Per 100	18.00

June Berries—

Shrub-like, growing from four to eight feet high; produce small, round, blue-black berries. Not a market fruit, but is good for home use.

Strong, first grade plants—

Each	$ 0.25
Per dozen	2.50
Per 100	18.00

STRAWBERRIES.

SENATOR DUNLAP.

Strawberries are, without doubt, in the front rank among small fruits No small fruit lends itself more readily to the varied uses and they are easily grown. We list the very best standard varieties; all are good bearers and the fruit of excellent quality.

Prices on Strawberry Plants.

Grade	Per 25	Per 50	Per 100	Per M
Strong First Class.....	$ .50	$0.75	$1.00	$8.50

Five hundred or more at the thousand rate.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF VARIETIES.

The season of ripening and sex of the plant are indicated by "Early Stam.," "Medium Pist.," etc., in parentheses, after each variety name. "Stam." indicates Staminate or varietis with perfect flower, while "Pist." indicates Pistillate. The Staminate varieties do not absolutely require pollination by other varieties, but the Pistillate sorts must be planted near Staminate varieties or they will not bear.

Bederwood—(Early Stam.)

The standard early berry; good color; succeeds over a wide range; very prolific. Ripens one week before the Crescent.

Bubach—(Medium Pist.)

Large and handsome, roundish, conical, bright scarlet, moderately firm, of fair quality; a strong grower, with large, healthy foliage, and very productive; succeeds on light or heavy soil.

Clyde—(Medium Stam.)

Large, prolific, of good color and flavor.

Crescent Seedling—(Early Pist.)

An old standard variety; highly prized because of its hardiness and productiveness; stands drouth and neglect best of all berries; bright red; fair sized and good flavor.

Haverland—(Late Pist.)

Large, long, bright to light crimson; productive; widely planted, succeeding on all soils.

Jessie—(Medium Stam.)

On rich soil, and with good culture, this is a valuable sort. Fairly productive; berries average large, of great beauty and high quality.

Senator Dunlap—(Early Stam.)

Wonderfully productive. Best and most profitable variety in this section. Plants exceptionally hardy and should be thinned on account of rapid growth. Very large; regular form; bright red; firm; very rich; stands first for canning.

Warfield—(Medium Pist.)

Dard red; conical shape; noted for rich, fine flavor; brings extra price for table use. Very productive; fine market variety.

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES.

Everbearing or Fall-Bearing Strawberries are a reality. We gathered fruit from our plants from early in the Summer till our heavy frosts. We furnish only plants propagated from those we have thoroughly tested for the past three years. Do not fail to plant at least a few.

Prices on Everbearing Strawberries.

Grade	Each	Per Doz.	Per 100
Strong First Class	$ .25	$2.50	$12.50

Six or more at the dozen rate; fifty at the hundred rate.

Everbearing—(Stam.)

A vigorous grower and adapted to all soils and locations, but does best on heavy rich ground. It is a constant and abundant bearer of large, handsome berries of good quality, from early in the season until frost.

RHUBARB.

One of our best known garden roots; commendable for canning, making wine and table use when freshly cooked.

Prices on Rhubarb Plants.

Variety.	Each	Per Doz.	Per 100
Myatt's Linnaeus	$ .15	$1.50	$9.00
Seedlings	.10	1.00	7.50
Peach	.25	2.50	18.00
Terry's Mammoth	.25	2.50	18.00

Fifty or more at the hundred rate; six or more at the dozen rate.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF VARIETIES.

Myatt's Linnaeus—
Large, early, tender stalks of good quality and flavor.

Seedlings—
These are grown from the seed of our three other varieties. The quality of any should be good, but we do not venture descriptions.

Peach—
Large, light colored, exceptional quality with a peach-like flavor.

Terry's Mammoth—
This variety is without equal, unless by the Peach, which has as many good qualities. The stalks are very large and well colored, the flavor excellent and the plants are great producers.

ASPARAGUS.

This delicious and healthful vegetable should be in every garden. Nothing can be more easily grown and for such a small outlay.

Prices on Asparagus Plants.

Fifty at the hundred rate; two hundred and fifty at the thousand rate.

	Per Doz.	Per 50	Per 100	Per 1000
Strong, Two year old, first grade	$0.25	$0.40	$1.00	$8.00

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF VARIETIES.

Conover's Collossol—
Large, deep green, heavy producer.

Columbian White—
Produce shoots which are white and remain so long as fit for cutting.

Palmetto—
An abundant producer of regular sized shoots; excellent quality.

GARDEN ROOTS.

	Each	Per Doz.	Per 100
Horse Radish	$0.10	$0.80	$ 5.00
Sage	.20	2.00	14.00

Twenty-five or more at the hundred rate; six or more at the dozen rate.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

(See Forest-Tree Seedlings Also.)

ELM, CAMPERDOWN WEEPING—(See Page 46).

The value of Shade and Ornamental trees is just as great, when carefully selected to meet special requirements, as that of Fruit trees. If your property is unimproved in this regard, it will pay you handsomely to give it immediate attention. Though you may not plan on making your present residence a permanent home, plant trees; it will help the sale of the place when you do wish to dispose of it. Real estate companies now realize the value of planting before offering properties for sale and we furnish many trees for planting new additions in cities. Our line of Shade and Ornamental trees is complete and, in many varieties, we can furnish larger sizes than quoted herein. If you wish larger trees, we will be glad to make special quotations.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF VARIETIES AND PRICES.

Acacia Locust—(Robinia Pseudacacia).

Grows 50 to 80 feet in height. Medium-sized tree, with feathery foliage and drooping racemes of very fragrant, pea-shaped flowers. Cut back when transplanting. This is the tree producing the most of the posts of commerce.

	Each	Per Doz.	Per 100
8 to 10 feet	$1.00	$10.00	$65.00
6 to 8 feet	.60	6.00	45.00
5 to 6 feet	.40	4.00	30.00

Acer—(See Maple and Box Elder).
Aesculus—(See Horse Chestnut).

Ailanthus glandulosa—(Tree of Heaven).

From Japan. A lofty, rapid growing tree, with long, elegant feathery foliage, exempt from all diseases and insects. One of the most distinct of ornamental trees with pinnate foliage. Useful to produce tropical effects.

	Each	Per Doz.
6 to 8 feet	$0.75	$7.50
5 to 6 feet	.50	5.00

Ash, American White—(Fraxinus Americana).

The American white ash is a rapid-growing, long-lived tree of fine proportions and is a very desirable shade tree.

	Each	Per Doz.	Per 100
8 to 10 feet	$1.25	$12.00	$90.00
6 to 8 feet	.60	6.00	45.00
5 to 6 feet	.40	4.00	30.00

DECIDUOUS TREES—(Continued)

Ash, European—(Fraxinus excelsior).

A lofty tree, of rapid growth, with spreading head and gray bark, pinnate leaves and black buds.

	Each	Per Doz.
8 to 10 feet	$1.25	$12.50
6 to 8 feet	.75	7.50
5 to 6 feet	.50	5.00

Ash, European Weeping—(Fraxinus excelsior var. pendula).

The common, well-known sort; one of the finest lawn and arbor trees. Covers a great space and grows rapidly. Grafted specimens.

	Each	Per Doz.
5 to 6 feet	$1.25	$12.50

Ash, Mountain—(See Mountain Ash, European).

Basswood—(See Linden).

Bechtel's Double Flowering Crab—(Pyrus Ioensis var.)

The most beautiful of flowering crabs, exquisite, double, highly fragrant, delicate pink blossom. Blooms in May; bears no fruit.

	Each	Per Doz.
4 to 5 feet	$1.00	$10.00
3 to 4 feet	.75	7.50
2 to 3 feet	.50	5.00

BECHTEL'S DOUBLE FLOWERING CRAB.

DECIDUOUS TREES—(Continued)

Beech, European Purple Leaf—(Fagus Sylvatica var. purpurea).

A very graceful variety, forming a low, densely headed tree. The foliage is dark purple and finely cut.

	Each	Per Doz.
5 to 6 feet	$1.50	$15.00
4 to 5 feet	1.25	12.50
3 to 4 feet	1.00	10.00

Betula—(See Birch).

Birch, European White—(Betula alba).

Large, stately trees, with silver-colored bark and foliage.

	Each	Per Doz.
8 to 10 feet	$1.25	$12.50
6 to 8 feet	1.00	10.00
5 to 6 feet	.75	7.50

Birch, White European Cut Leaf Weeping—(Betula alba var. pendula).

Beyond question one of the most popular of all weeping or pendulous trees. Its tall, slender, yet vigorous growth, graceful drooping branches, silvery-white bark, and delicately cut foliage, present a combination of attractive characteristics rarely met with in a single tree.

	Each	Per Doz.
8 to 10 feet	$3.00	$30.00
6 to 8 feet	2.00	20.00
5 to 6 feet	1.50	15.00
4 to 5 feet	1.00	10.00

Black Locust—(See Acacia Locust).

Box Elder—(Acer Negundo).

A fine, rapid-growing variety, with handsome, light green pinnated foliage and spreading head; very hardy; desirable for street planting, and succeeds in many sections where other varieties do not thrive.

	Each	Per Doz.	Per 100
6 to 8 feet	$0.50	$5.00	$35.00
5 to 6 feet	.35	3.50	25.00
4 to 5 feet	.25	2.50	18.00

Buckeye—(See Horse-Chestnut).

Butternut—(Juglans cinerea).

A fine round-topped tree, 40 feet or more high, with compound foliage of bright yellow, fading to tones of yellow and brown in autumn. Bears large crops of sweet, edible nuts in clusters. Makes a splendid addition to the lawn and its nuts are much sought after in market.

	Each	Per Doz.
6 to 8 feet	$1.00	$10.00
5 to 6 feet	.75	7.50
4 to 5 feet	.50	5.00

Buttonwood or Plane—(Platanus occidentalis).

A well-known, tall, rapid-growing native tree; leaves large, heart-shaped at the base; the lobes sharp-pointed.

	Each	Per Doz.	Per 100
8 to 10 feet	$1.00	$10.00	$75.00
6 to 8 feet	.75	7.50	55.00
5 to 6 feet	.50	5.00	35.00

Castanea—(See Chestnut, American Sweet).

Caltalpa Bungei—(See Illustration, next page).

A species from China. Foliage large and glossy; a shy bloomer. Top-grafted on tall stems it forms a perfect umbrella shaped head and makes an effective tree for formal gardens or for parkings and driveways.

	Each	Per Doz.
6 to 7 feet	$2.00	$20.00
5 to 6 feet	1.50	15.00
4 to 5 feet	1.25	12.50

DECIDUOUS TREES—(Continued)

CATALPA BUNGEI—(See preceding page.)

Notice how effective this beautiful tree is in connection with the shrubbery grouping about the steps. It also is without equal for use in formal gardens or along private driveways or walks. With us, it has proven as hardy as the Speciosa Catalpa and we believe that it will please every lover of Ornamental Trees.

Catalpa, Common—(Catalpa bignonioides).

A tree of rapid growth, well adapted for forest and ornamental planting. Flowers in July. Similar to Catalpa Speciosa but not quite so hardy.

	Each	Per Doz.	Per 100
8 to 10 feet	$0.75	$7.50	$55.00
6 to 8 feet	.60	6.00	45.00
5 to 6 feet	.40	4.00	30.00
4 to 5 feet	.25	2.50	18.00

Catalpa speciosa—

Rapid growing trees with large heart-shaped foliage and large clusters of showy blooms in June. Very desirable, espcially where quick effects are desired.

	Each	Per Doz.	Per 100
8 to 10 feet	$1.00	$10.00	$75.00
6 to 8 feet	.75	7.50	55.00
5 to 6 feet	.50	5.00	35.00
4 to 5 feet	.35	3.50	20.00

DECIDUOUS TREES—(Continued)

Celtis occidentalis—(See Hackberry)

Cerasus—(See Cherry).

Cercis—(See Judas Tree).

Cherry, Wild Black—(Prunus serotina).

Strong, straight tree, reaching one hundred feet. Valuable for its timber and an attractive lawn tree.

	Each	Per Doz.
6 to 8 feet	$1.00	$10.00
5 to 6 feet	.75	7.50
4 to 5 feet	.50	5.00

Chestnut, American Sweet—(Castanea Americana).

A large ornamental tree with handsome foliage; excellent for shade trees; nuts, though smaller, have a better flavor than those of any other variety.

	Each	Per Doz.
6 to 8 feet	$1.00	$10.00
5 to 6 feet	.75	7.50
4 to 5 feet	.50	5.00

Chestnut, Horse—(See Horse Chestnut).

Coffee Tree, Kentucky—(Gymnocladus Canadensis).

A rapid growing tree with large twice pinnate leaves.

	Each	Per Doz.
6 to 8 feet	$1.00	$10.00
5 to 6 feet	.75	7.50
4 to 5 feet	.50	5.00

Cornus—(See Dogwood, also Dogwood, Ornamental Shrubs).

Cottonwood—(Populus deltoides).

Tall, heavy growing tree with large leaves. Undesirable for lawn plantings on account of its bearing cotton.

	Each	Per Doz.	Per 100
8 to 10 feet	$1.00	$10.00	$75.00
6 to 8 feet	.75	7.50	60.00
5 to 6 feet	.50	5.00	35.00
4 to 5 feet	.30	3.00	22.00

Crab Apple, Flowering—(See Bechtel's and Parkmann's).

Crataegus—(See Thorns).

Cucumber Tree—(See Magnolia acuminata).

Diospyros Virginiana—(See Persimmon).

Dogwood, White Flowering—(Cornus florida).

An American species, of spreading, irregular form, growing from 16 to 25 feet high. The flowers produced in spring before the leaves appear are white and very showy. Foliage glossy and handsome, and in the autumn turns to a deep red.

	Each	Per Doz.
4 to 5 feet	$1.00	$10.00
3 to 4 feet	.75	7.50

Dogwood, Red Flowering—(Cornus florida var. rubra).

A variety producing flowers suffused with bright red; blooms when quite young. One of the finest flowering trees.

	Each	Per Doz.
3 to 4 feet	$1.50	$15.00
2 to 3 feet	1.00	10.00

Elaeagnus angustifolia—(See Olive, Russian).

Elm, American White—(Ulmus Americana).

A tall, wide spreading tree with drooping branches; a favorite street tree; rapid grower on good soil.

	Each	Per Doz.	Per 100
8 to 10 feet	$0.75	$7.50	$60.00
6 to 8 feet	.50	5.00	35.00
5 to 6 feet	.35	3.50	25.00

DECIDUOUS TREES—(Continued)

Elm, Scotch Weeping or Camperdown—(Ulmus scabra var.).

Grafted five to six feet high, this forms one of the most picturesque drooping trees. The leaves are large, dark green and glossy, and cover the tree with a luxuriant mass or verdure.

	Each	Per Doz.
5 to 6 feet	$1.50	$15.00

Fagus—(See Beech).
Fraxinus—(See Ash).
Ginkgo—(See Maiden Hair Tree).
Gleditschia—(See Honey Locust).
Gymnocladus—(See Coffee Tree).

Hackberry—(Celtis occidentalis).

A tree with numerous slender branches, which spread out horizontally, and thick, rough bark. Leaves about the size and form of those of the apple, but more pointed, and a bright, shiny green.

	Each	Per Doz.
8 to 10 feet	$1.00	$10.00
6 to 8 feet	.75	7.50
5 to 6 feet	.50	5.00
4 to 5 feet	.35	3.50

Honey Locust—(Gleditschia triacanthos).

A rapid growing tree, with delicate foliage of a beautiful fresh, lively green, and strong thorns; makes an exceedingly handsome, impenetrable hedge.

	Each	Per Doz.	Per 100
6 to 8 feet	$0.75	$7.50	$55.00
5 to 6 feet	.50	5.00	35.00
4 to 5 feet	.35	3.50	22.00

Hop Tree—(Ptelea trifoliata).

Small, round-headed tree, attaining twenty-five feet. It bears seed pods, which resemble hops.

	Each	Per Doz.
4 to 5 feet	$0.75	$7.50
3 to 4 feet	.50	5.00

Horse Chestnut, White—(Aesculus Hippocastanum).

This well known species forms a large-sized tree, of handsome, regular outline, is very hardy, and free from all diseases. In May it is covered with magnificent erect spikes or panicles of white flowers lightly marked with red. As a single lawn tree, or for the street, it has no superior.

	Each	Per Doz.
6 to 8 feet	$1.50	$15.00
5 to 6 feet	1.00	10.00
4 to 5 feet	.75	8.00

Judas Tree—(Cercis Canadensis).

A slended tall growing shrub, finally attaining the proportions of a tree. Rich green heart-shaped leaves. Rosy pink flowers line the branches before the leaves appear in the spring.

	Each	Per Doz.
6 to 8 feet	$1.00	$10.00
5 to 6 feet	.75	7.50
4 to 5 feet	.50	5.00

Juglans—(See Walnut and Butternut).
Kentucky Coffee Tree—(See Coffee Tree).

Larch, European—(Larix decidua).

An excellent, upright, rapid-growing, pyramidal-shaped tree, with drooping, slender branches; foliage light green, soft and graceful in the spring, turning to golden yellow in the autumn before falling. Unlike most conifers, it is deciduous after the first year; perfectly hardy and thrives in nearly all situations. Makes a very handsome specimen for ornamental planting and is very valuable for timber.

	Each	Per Doz.
6 to 8 feet	$1.50	$15.00
5 to 6 feet	1.00	10.00

DECIDUOUS TREES—(Continued)

Lime—(See Linden, European).

Larix—(See Larch).

Linden, American—(Tilia Americana).

A rapid-growing native that developes into a large, broad, open-headed tree. The large, heart-shaped leaves cast a dense shade. It is hardy and grows in almost any soil. In spring it has small, yellow flowers, that fill the air with fragrance. One of the best shade trees for lawn planting. Also desirable for street and avenue.

	Each	Per Doz.
8 to 10 feet	$1.50	$15.00
6 to 8 feet	1.00	10.00
5 to 6 feet	.75	7.50

Linden, European Broad Leaf—(Tilia platyphyllos).

The head of this tree is not so open as that of the American species; leaves the same size, but rough. The small flowers open at least a week earlier in spring. In other respects is possesses characteristics similar to all Lindens.

	Each	Per Doz.
6 to 8 feet	$1.00	$10.00
5 to 6 feet	.75	7.50

Liriodendron—(See Tulip Tree).

Locust—(See Honey and Acacia Locusts).

Magnolia acuminata—(Cucumber Tree).

Tall, pyramidal tree, attaining ninety feet, oval-oblong leaves. Seed pods, cylindric, three to four inches long.

	Each	Per Doz.
6 to 8 feet	$1.25	$12.50
5 to 6 feet	.85	8.50

Magnolia Soulangeana—(Soulange's Magnolia).

Shrubby and branchy while young, but becoming a fair sized tree. Flowers white and purple, cup-shaped, 3 to 5 inches in diameter. Foliage large, glossy and massive. One of the hardiest and finest of the foreign Magnolias.

	Each	Per Doz.
2 to 3 feet	$2.00	$20.00
18 to 24 inches	1.50	15.00

Maiden-Hair Tree—(Ginkgo biloba).

This tree is remarkable as a deciduous member of the Pine family, with odd-shaped leaves that resemble those of the Maiden-hair Fern; but its value lies in the fact that it is immune from the ordinary attacks of insects and withstands so well the unnatural conditions of our cities. It is highly ornamental on lawns or public grounds. Of medium height, pyramidal in growth, sparsely branched, and of characteristic irregular outline.

	Each	Per Doz.
5 to 6 feet	$1.00	$10.00
4 to 5 feet	.75	7.50

Maple, Ash Leaf—(See Box Elder).

Maple, Norway—(Acer platanoides).

A native of Europe. Its large, compact habit, broad, deep green shining foliage, and its stout, vigorous growth, render it one of the most desirable species for streets, parks and lawns; rather a rough, crooked grower when young, but soon developes into straight, magnificent specimens.

	Each	Per Doz.
8 to 10 feet	$1.50	$15.00
6 to 8 feet	1.00	10.00
5 to 6 feet	.75	7.50

Maple, Schwedler's Norway Purple Leaf—(Acer platanoides, var. Schwederli).

The new leaves are red or purplish, and later turn to green. In other respects, the tree is similar to the Norway Maple. Very desirable.

	Each	Per Doz.
6 to 8 feet	$1.50	$16.00
5 to 6 feet	1.25	12.50

DECIDUOUS TREES—(Continued)

WIER'S CUT-LEAF WEEPING MAPLE—(See following Page.)

This beautiful tree is an ideal ornament for any lawn and it produces some shade also, though it does not grow as tall as the ordinary Soft or Hard Maple. It has a special place in artistic shrubbery and tree groupings or may be planted as a single specimen on the lawn. However, on account of its weeping habit, it is not advisable to use for a Parking tree or to plant close to walks or drives.

Every tree and shrub has its individual uses. We are always glad to advise our customers concerning varieties for special purposes. If you are not sure that your selections will be satisfactory, let us know the conditions under which you wish to plant them and we will be pleased to advise to the best of our ability.

DECIDUOUS TREES—(Continued)

Maple, Silver or Soft—(Acer Dasycarpum).

A well-known native tree of rapid growth, large size and irregular rounded form; foliage bright green above and silvery white beneath; tree very hardy and easily transplanted. One of the most useful trees.

	Each	Per Doz.	Per 100
8 to 10 feet	$0.75	$7.50	$60.00
6 to 8 feet	.50	5.00	35.00
5 to 6 feet	.25	2.50	19.00
4 to 5 feet	.20	2.00	15.00

Maple, Silver—(See Poplar, Giant Silver Leaf).

Maple, Wier's Cut Leaf Silver—(Acer saccharinum var. Wieri).

One of the most remarkable and beautiful trees, with cut or dissected foliage. Its growth is rapid, shoots slender and drooping, giving it a habit almost as graceful as the cut-leaved Birch. The foliage is abundant, silvery underneath, and on the young wood especially deep and delicately cut. The leaf stalks are long and tinted with red on the upper surface. It ranks among the most interesting and attractive lawn trees, and may be easily adapted to small places by an occasional cutting back, which it will bear to any degree necessary, as well as a willow.

	Each	Per Doz.
8 to 10 feet	$1.25	$12.50
6 to 8 feet	.75	7.50
5 to 6 feet	.50	5.00

Maple, Sugar or Hard—(Acer saccharum).

A popular American tree of excellent pyramidal form. Its upright habit of growth, dense shade and adaptability to different soils have rendered it one of the most extensively used. Valuable for sugar or timber, as well as ornament and shade. A slow grower.

	Each	Per Doz.
8 to 10 feet	$1.25	$13.00
6 to 8 feet	.75	8.25
5 to 6 feet	.60	6.50

Morus—(See Mulberry).

Moss Locust—(Robinia hispida).

A native species, of spreading, irregular growth; grafted five to six feet; very long, elegant clusters of pea-shaped, rose-colored flowers in June, and at intervals through the season. Compound foliage of a pleasing shade of light green.

	Each	Per Doz.
5 to 6 feet	$1.50	$15.00

Mountain Ash, European—(Sorbus or Pyrus Ancuparia).

A tree of neat habit, with attractive compound leaves. Flat corymbs of white flowers in May, succeeded in July by showy clusters of orange-red berries that hold a long time.

	Each	Per Doz.
6 to 8 feet	$0.75	$7.50
5 to 6 feet	.50	5.00
4 to 5 feet	.35	3.50

Mountain Ash, Oak Leaf—(Sorbus or Pyrus var. quercifolia).

A very distinct and desirable tree, with compact, pyramidal head and dark lobed leaves, downy underneath, producing the same flowers and berries as the preceding. Very hardy and desirable for planting on lawns or in dooryards. When fully grown, twenty to twenty-five feet.

	Each	Per Doz.
6 to 8 feet	$1.00	$10.00
5 to 6 feet	.75	7.50
4 to 5 feet	.50	5.00

DECIDUOUS TREES—(Continued)

Mulberry, Downing, New American, Russian and White—(See Mulberries in Fruit Department). (See Mulberry, Russian in Hedge Plants also).

Mulberry, Tea's Weeping—(Morus alba var.).

A weeping form grafted on stems 5 to 6 feet high. Its long slender branches droop to the ground, forming a beautiful tent of green. A weeping tree suitable for either large or small grounds and transplants easily.

	Each	Per Doz.
5 to 6 feet	$1.50	$15.00

Nettle Tree, American—(See Hackberry).

Oak, Scarlet or Red—(Quercus coccinea).

A native of rapid growth, pyramidal outline, and especially remarkable in autumn, when the foliage changes to a bright scarlet.

	Each	Per Doz.
6 to 8 feet	$1.25	$12.50
5 to 6 feet	1.00	10.00

Oak, White American—(Quercus alba).

A well-known grand old native tree, with broad, spreading head. It grows easily in most any soil, and, contrary to general belief, does not grow slowly. Seldom requires trimming or attention, and will reach a ripe old age. Well adapted for lawn and park plantings, or for avenue use.

	Each	Per Doz.
6 to 8 feet	$1.25	$12.50
5 to 6 feet	1.00	10.00

Olive, Russian—(Elaeagnus angustifolia).

Shrub-like tree, attaining twenty feet; sometimes spiny; leaves, oblong-lanceolate, white below and light green above.

	Each	Per Doz.
6 to 8 feet	$0.75	$7.50
5 to 6 feet	.50	5.00
4 to 5 feet	.40	4.00

Parkmann's Double Flowering Crab—(Pyrus Ioensis var.).

Perhaps one of the most beautiful; dwarfish tree similar to Bechtel's; flowers deep rose-red.

	Each	Per Doz.
4 to 5 feet	$1.50	$15.00
3 to 4 feet	1.00	10.00

Persimmon, American—(Diospyros Virginiana).

Make fine ornamental specimens. Leaves 4 to 6 inches long, glossy green above, glaucous beneath. Round or conical, rather open head, with crooked, twisted branches.

	Each	Per Doz.
5 to 6 feet	$0.75	$7.50
4 to 5 feet	.50	5.00

Peach, Double Crimson—(Prunus Persica var.).

Dwarfish tree, producing double, crimson flowers along the stems before the leaves appear.

	Each	Per Doz.
5 to 6 feet	$0.75	$7.50
4 to 5 feet	.50	5.00
3 to 4 feet	.35	3.50

Plane—(See Buttonwood).

Platanus—(See Buttonwood).

DECIDUOUS TREES—(Continued)

Plum, Double Pink Flowering—(Prunus triloba).

A very desirable shrub, introducd from Japan. Flowers semi-double, of delicate pink, upward of an inch in diameter, thickly set. Hardy; flowers in May.

	Each	Per Doz.
5 to 6 feet	$1.00	$10.00
4 to 5 feet	.75	7.50
3 to 4 feet	.50	5.00

Plum, Pissard's Purple Leaf—(Prunus Cerasifera var. Pissardi).

A beautiful purple-leaved tree, with dark, wine red fruit. Leaves hold their color very late.

	Each	Per Doz.
5 to 6 feet	$1.00	$10.00
4 to 5 feet	.75	7.50
3 to 4 feet	.50	5.00

Poplar, Balm of Gilead—(Populus Candicans).

A native species of remarkably rapid, luxuriant growth with large glossy foliage.

	Each	Per Doz.
8 to 10 feet	$1.00	$10.00
6 to 8 feet	.75	7.50
5 to 6 feet	.50	5.00
4 to 5 feet	.35	3.50

Poplar, Bolles Upright White—(Poplar alba var. Bolleana).

New, of pyramidal form, leaves dark green on upper side, brilliant silver beneath; very beautiful. A valuable tree for grouping on the lawn.

	Each	Per Doz.
8 to 10 feet	$1.50	$15.00
6 to 8 feet	1.00	10.00
5 to 6 feet	.75	7.50

Poplar, Carolina—(Populus deltoides var. Carolinensis).

Pyramidal in form and robust in growth; leaves large, glossy, serrated, pale to deep green. Valuable for street planting, also for screens. Very rapid grower.

	Each	Per Doz.	Per 100
8 to 10 feet	$0.50	$5.00	$37.50
6 to 8 feet	.35	3.50	28.00
5 to 6 feet	.25	2.50	18.00
4 to 5 feet	.20	2.00	12.00

Poplar, Giant Silver Leaf—(Populus alba var. nivea).

Erroneously called Silver Maple on account of the similarity of the foliage. A tree of wonderfully rapid growth and spreading habit; leaves large, dark, rich green above and white as snow beneath.

	Each	Per Doz.
8 to 10 feet	$1.00	$10.00
6 to 8 feet	.75	7.50
5 to 6 feet	.50	5.00

Poplar, Lombardy or Italian—(Populus nigra var. Italica).

A well-known, tall, erect-growing tree of rapid growth and spire-like outline; very essential in landscape gardening to give variety of form and destroy the appearance of sameness produced by other trees.

	Each	Per Doz.
8 to 10 feet	$0.75	$8.00
6 to 8 feet	.50	5.50
5 to 6 feet	.35	3.75
4 to 5 feet	.25	2.50

DECIDUOUS TREES—(Continued)

Poplar, Norway—(Populus deltoides var.).

Will make the largest tree in the shortest time and promises to be to the north what the Eucalyptus is to the south. Every farm should grow enough to produce its own posts.

	Each	Per Doz.	Per 100
8 to 10 feet	$0.50	$5.50	$39.00
6 to 8 feet	.35	3.75	29.00
5 to 6 feet	.25	2.75	19.00
4 to 5 feet	.20	2.00	14.00

Poplar, Van Geert's Golden—(Populus canadensis var. aurea).

Has fine golden yellow foliage, retaining its brilliancy throughout the season; effective in masses.

	Each	Per Doz.
6 to 8 feet	$0.75	$7.50
5 to 6 feet	.50	5.00
4 to 5 feet	.35	3.50

Populus—(See Poplars and Cottonwood).
Prunus—(See Peach, Plum and Cherry).
Ptelea—(See Hop Tree).
Pyrus—(See Crab Apple and Mountain Ash).
Quercus—(See Oak).
Red Bud—(See Judas Tree).
Robinia—(See Acacia and Moss Locust).
Rose Acacia—(See Moss Locust).
Rowan Tree—(See Mointain Ash, European).
Russian Olive—(See Olive, Russian).
Salisburia—(See Maiden Hair Tree).
Salix—(See Willow).
Sorbus—(See Mountain Ash).
Soulange's Magnolia—(See Magnolia).
Sycamore—(See Buttonwood).

Thorn, Cockspur—(Crataegus Crus-galli).

A well-known native Thorn with very long, sharp spines or thorns; fruit bright red; valuable for hedges.

	Each	Per Doz.
3 to 4 feet	$0.75	$7.50
2 to 3 feet	.50	5.00

Thorn, Paul's, Scarlet or English Double Crimson—(Crataegus Oxycantha or monogyna var. Pauli's).

Covered in May with beautiful, fragrant, crimson flowers. Good foliage and generally desirable.

	Each	Per Doz.
4 to 5 feet	$1.00	$10.00
3 to 4 feet	.75	7.50

Thorn, English Double White—(Crataegus Oxycantha or monogyna var. alba plena).

Has small, double white flowers.

	Each	Per Doz.
4 to 5 feet	$1.00	$10.00
3 to 4 feet	.75	7.50

Tilia—(See Linden).
Tree of Heaven—(See Ailanthus).
Tulip Tree—(Liriodendron Tulipifera).

A broad-spreading, handsome tree, the flowers resembling tulips; attractive glossy leaves.

	Each	Per Doz.
6 to 8 feet	$1.00	$10.00
5 to 6 feet	.75	7.50

Ulmus—(See Elm).

Walnut, Black—(Juglans nigra).

A well known native tree of rather slow growth; lofty and of fine proportions. The nut is esteemed for its rich flavor.

	Each	Per Doz.
6 to 8 feet	$0.75	$7.50
5 to 6 feet	.60	6.00
4 to 5 feet	.40	4.00

DECIDUOUS TREES—(Continued)

Walnut, Siebold's—(Juglan's Sieboldiana).

Similar to our Black Walnut; nut of fine quality; comes to us from Japan.

	Each	Per Doz.
6 to 8 feet	$0.75	$7.50
5 to 6 feet	.60	6.00

Weeping Trees—(See Elm, Willow, Birch, Ash, Mulberry and Maple).

Whitewood—(See Tulip Tree).

Willow, Golden—(Salix vitellina var. aurea).

Grows into massive, low-headed tree. Light green leaves and brilliant golden bark, that is particularly bright in the leafless months of winter.

	Each	Per Doz.	Per 100
6 to 8 feet	$0.50	$5.00	$25.00
5 to 6 feet	.35	3.50	18.00
4 to 5 feet	.20	2.00	12.00
3 to 4 feet	.15	1.50	9.00

Willow, Kilmarnock Weeping—(Salix Caprea var. pendula)

Grafted on five or six-foot stems, forms a beautiful ornamental tree with foliage reaching to the ground. Not hardy without plenty of water.

	Each	Per Doz.
5 to 6 feet	$1.25	$12.50

Willow, Laurel-leaf—(Salix pentandra)

A handsome, close-growing tree, or good in bush form. Leaves dark, glossy green, and highly ornamental. One of the best Willows.

	Each	Per Doz.	Per 100
6 to 8 feet	$0.50	$5.00	$30.00
5 to 6 feet	.35	3.50	22.00
4 to 5 feet	.25	2.50	15.00
3 to 4 feet	.20	2.00	12.00

Willow, Red—(Salix vitellina var. Britzensis)

A form with deep red bark in the winter season, contrasting effectively with the golden form when they are planted in company.

	Each	Per Doz.	Per 100
6 to 8 feet	$0.50	$5.00	$25.00
5 to 6 feet	.35	3.50	18.00
4 to 5 feet	.20	2.00	12.00
3 to 4 feet	.15	1.50	9.00

Willow, Silver-Leaf—(Salix vitellina var. argentea)

A dwarf, shrub-like willow with silvery foliage, very effective for groupings or hedging.

	Each	Per Doz.
3 to 4 feet	$0.35	$3.50
2 to 3 feet	.25	2.50

Willow, Thurlow's Weeping—(Salix elegantissima)

In general appearance it is much like the following variety. A beautiful strong-growing tree.

	Each	Per Doz.
6 to 8 feet	$1.00	$10.00
5 to 6 feet	.75	7.50

Willow, Wisconsin Weeping—(Salix Babylonica var. dolorosa)

The old well known natural weeping willow; very beautiful. Often reaches a height of fifty or seventy-five feet.

	Each	Per Doz.
8 to 10 feet	$1.00	$10.00
6 to 8 feet	.75	7.50
5 to 6 feet	.50	5.00

FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS.

Every farmer should have a grove of Forest Trees. The first cost is slight and cultivation and care is rarely required after the first two years. For posts alone, a grove will return many times the amount invested and, if you plant the slow growing, valuable trees, such as Hard Maple or Black Walnut, a small grove will be a fortune at maturity.

LIST OF VARIETIES AND PRICES

For Descriptions See Decidious Trees.)
(Five hundred or more at the thousand rate.)

Ash, American White—(Fraxinus Americana)

	Per 100	Per 1000
18 to 24 inches	$1.50	$12.00
12 to 18 inches	1.25	9.00
8 to 12 inches	.75	5.50

Box Elder—(Acer Negundo)

	Per 100	Per 1000
18 to 24 inches	$1.50	$12.00
12 to 18 inches	1.25	9.00
8 to 12 inches	.75	5.00

Catalpa, Common—(Catalpa bignonioides var.)

	Per 100	Per 1000
18 to 24 inches	$1.00	$7.50
12 to 18 inches	.75	6.50
8 to 12 inches	.60	4.00

Catalpa Speciosa—

	Per 100	Per 1000
18 to 24 inches	$1.75	$15.00
12 to 18 inches	1.25	11.00
8 to 12 inches	1.00	9.00

Cottonwood—(Populus deltoides)

	Per 100	Per 1000
2 to 3 feet	$1.00	$7.50
18 to 24 inches	.75	6.00
12 to 18 inches	.60	4.50

Elm, American—(Ulmus Americana)

	Per 100	Per 1000
18 to 24 inches	$1.50	$12.00
12 to 18 inches	1.25	9.00
8 to 12 inches	.75	5.50

Locust, Black—(Acacia Locust or Robina Pseudacacia)

	Per 100	Per 1000
18 to 24 inches	$1.00	$8.00
12 to 18 inches	.75	6.00
8 to 12 inches	.50	3.75

Locust, Honey—(Gleditschia triacanthos)

	Per 100	Per 1000
18 to 24 inches	$2.00	$15.00
12 to 18 inches	1.25	9.00
8 to 12 inches	.75	6.00

Maple, Hard or Sugar—(Acer saccharum)

	Per 100	Per 1000
12 to 18 inches	$3.75	$30.00
8 to 12 inches	2.75	22.00

FOREST TREES—(Continued.)

FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS—(Continued.)

Maple, Soft—(Acer dasycarpum)

	Per 100	Per 1000
18 to 24 inches	$1.50	$11.00
12 to 18 inches	1.00	7.50
8 to 12 inches	.75	4.50

Mulberry, Russian—(Morus alba var. Tartarica).

	Per 100	Per 1000
18 to 24 inches	$1.75	$14.00
12 to 18 inches	1.25	10.00
8 to 12 inches	1.00	7.50

Olive, Russian—(Elaeagnus angustifolia)

	Per 100	Per 1000
18 to 24 inches	$5.00	$40.00
12 to 18 inches	4.00	30.00
8 to 12 inches	3.25	25.00

Osage Orange—(Toxylon pomiferum)

	Per 100	Per 1000
No. 1	$1.00	$7.00
No. 2	.75	4.00

Walnut, Black—(Juglans nigra)

	Per 100	Per 1000
12 to 18 inches	$2.25	$18.00
8 to 12 inches	1.75	15.00

EVERGREEN TREES.

The chief uses of Evergreens as Ornamental Trees are for screening objectionable views and relieving the barrenness of lawns during the winter. We recommend the more common varieties, such as Spruces and Pines, though many desire the more expensive novelties when planting only a few trees. In buying, be sure that you get trees that are several times transplanted and root pruned, especially if planting in soil that is not under thorough cultivation, as the seedling stock is very difficult to start unless given unusually good care in transplanting and after-culture.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF VARIETIES AND PRICES

(See Evergreen Seedlings also.)

We dig evergreens with a ball of earth, wrapping each tree separately with burlap to keep the earth intact, at an additional charge of 20c per tree for the 12 to 18 inch grade, 35c per tree for the 18 to 24 inch grade, and 50c for the 2 to 3 foot grade, except where noted: "Only balled and burlapped;" no extra charge being made in those cases. All trees listed below are several times root-pruned and transplanted; do not confuse with Seedling stock.

Abies—(See Fir.)

Arborvitae, American—(Thuya ociidentalis)

Erroneously known as White Cedar. One of the best-known and popular evergreen hedge plants, in which form it is more freqeuntly grown. When allowed to develop, it grows into a tree 40 feet tall, with peculiar scale-like foliage.

	Each	Per Doz.	Per 100
2 to 3 feet	$ .60	$6.00	
18 to 24 inches	.35	3.50	22.00
12 to 18 inches	.20	2.00	14.00

EVERGREEN TREES—(Continued)

Arborvitae, Oriental—(Thuya or Biota orientalis)

Brilliant evergreens with close ascending branches of a fan-shaped appearance. Only balled and burlapped.

	Each
2 to 3 feet	$3.00
18 to 24 inches	2.00
12 to 18 inches	1.50

Arborvitae, Pyramidal—(Thuya orientalis var. pyramidalis)

The name is descriptive. It is narrow-based, pointed, very upright, dense and compact. Planted under the branch tips of a wide-spreading tree, it has the effect of a column supporting the bulk above.

	Each	Per Doz.
2 to 3 feet	$1.25	$12.50
18 to 24 inches	.80	8.00
12 to 18 inches	.60	6.00

Arborvitae, Siberian—(Thuya occidentalis var.)

Compact and dense of foliage, the color remains quite a rich green throughout the year. One of the best. Only balled and burlapped.

	Each
2 to 3 feet	$4.00
18 to 24 inches	3.00
12 to 18 inches	.2.50

Austrian Pine—(See Pine.)
Balsam Fir—(See Fir.)
Biota—(See Arborvitae.)
Blue Spruce—(See Spruce.)
Cedar, Red—(See Juniper.)
Colorado Blue Spruce—(See Spruce.)
Fir, Douglas—(See Spruce.)

Fir, Nordman's—(Abies Nordmaniana.)

One of the finest of the Silver Firs. Symmetrical form, vigorous and hardy. Massive dark green foliage, dark and shiny above, silvery beneath. Only balled and burlapped.

	Each
2 to 3 feet	$3.00
18 to 24 inches	2.00
12 to 18 inches	1.50

Fir, Balsam—(Abies balsamea.)

A slender tree of pyramidal and rapid growth. Foliage dark green and silvery beneath. Thrives in boggy land.

	Each	Per Doz.
2 to 3 feet	$1.25	$12.50
18 to 24 inches	.80	8.00
12 to 18 inches	.60	6.00

Hemlock, American—(Tsuga Canadensis.)

A broadly pyramidal, medium-sized tree of dense growth, with rich green foliage. Branches thickly set, with more or less pendulous tendency, giving a particularly graceful effect to the whole. Choice as a single lawn tree or for hedge purposes, succeeding in all except particularly bleak situations.

	Each	Per Doz.
2 to 3 feet	$1.75	$17.50
18 to 24 inches	1.50	15.00
12 to 18 inches	1.00	10.00

EVERGREEN TREES—(Continued)

Juniper, Irish—(Juniperus communis var. Hibernica.)

The well-known Irish Juniper, pyramidal in form and of a striking silvery gray foliage.

	Each	Per Doz.
2 to 3 feet	$1.25	$12.50
18 to 24 inches	1.00	10.00
12 to 18 inches	.75	7.50

Juniper, Red Cedar—(Juniperus Virginica.)

A silvery form of the preceding.

	Each	Per Doz.
2 to 3 feet	$0.75	$7.50
18 to 24 inches	.60	6.00
12 to 18 inches	.40	4.00

Norway Spruce—(See Spruce.)

Picea—(See Spruce.)

Pine, Austrian—(Pinus Laricio var. Austriaca)

A fast-growing tree, valuable for windbreaks, shelter-belts and screens in the most exposed positions. Dense growth stops snow and wind, and in a few years the trees grow to a size that renders great service. Austrian Pine is especially recommended to the farmer of the middle west. Planted singly, the trees get very large and fine, but no finer than they do in groups. The foliage is very dark and the needles are thick and stiff. Cones are glossy, smooth, regular and brown. Plant the outer row of windbreaks of these trees, then set a row of spruce close. You will get a quick growth that will be dense from the ground up.

	Each	Per Doz.
2 to 3 feet	$0.75	$7.50
18 to 24 inches	.60	6.00
12 to 18 inches	.40	4.00

Pine, Bull—(Pinus ponderosa.)

Sturdy and rapid grower. A western species, very effective in outline.

	Each	Per Doz.	Per 100
2 to 3 feet	$0.50	$5.00	
18 to 24 inches	.40	4.00	30.00
12 to 18 inches	.30	3.00	24.00

Pine, Jack—(Pinus divaricata or banksiana.)

The most northern of American Evergreens; hardy but not ornamental; grows to seventy feet, sometimes shrubby.

	Each	Per Doz.	Per 100
2 to 3 feet	$0.50	$5.00	$25.00
18 to 24 inches	.35	3.50	17.50
12 to 18 inches	.25	2.00	10.00

Pine, Mugho—(Pinus montana var. Mughus.)

A bushy species indigenous to northern Europe. Forms a dense bush and keeps below 4 feet in height for many years. This is one of the scarcest varieties in the market.

	Each	Per Doz.
18 to 24 inches	$1.50	$15.00
12 to 18 inches	1.00	10.00

Pine, Scotch—(Pinus sylvestris.)

One of the very best evergreens for breaks, shelter-belts and clumps in the cold prairie states. It is among the hardiest, thriving in exposed situations and in northern, wind-swept localities and giving satisfaction everywhere. Should not be planted in wet places, but will stand any amount of drying winds, hot sun and lack of rain. Frequently

EVERGREEN TREES—(Continued)

is planted on sand dunes to prevent the sand drifting. A good way to use it in breaks is to plant an outer row or snow-break of willows or some other decidious tree, then plant the row of Scotch Pines. This will make a good break, but not so good as if there were a third row, preferably of some of the dense spruces. A better plan is to make the break a timber-belt from 16 to 100 feet wide, and here Scotch Pine is just the tree. In point of practical value Scotch Pine ranks second only to White Pine, and will do its best farther north. When young, the trees are pyramidal, but later have a broad, round top. Lower limbs do not choke out to any great degree, even when the trees are planted thickly.

	Each	Per Doz.	Per 100
2 to 3 feet	$0.75	$7.50	
18 to 24 inches	.50	4.00	$22.00
12 to 18 inches	.25	2.25	14.00

Pine, White or Soft—(Pinus Strobus).

The grandest of our native evergreens and esteemed for its great beauty. They are always graceful and effective, and finally assume very characteristic outlines.

	Each	Per Doz.	Per 100
2 to 3 feet	$1.00	$10.00	
18 to 24 inches	.60	5.50	$37.50
12 to 18 inches	.40	3.50	25.00

Pinus—(See Pine.)

Pseudotsuga—(See Spruce Douglas.)

Red Cedar—(See Juniper.)

Spruce, Black Hill's—(Picea Canadensis or alba.)

This is botanically classed the same as the American White, but having grown in the Black Hills for so many generations, it has changed to such an extent as to give it the appearance of being a different variety. It is a little slower in growth, more stocky and sturdy, the needles are larger, stiffer and of a darker color, and the tree is more compact than the Eastern White Spruce. It is admirably equipped for the western prairies, easily transplanted and altogether it is very desirable for the general planter.

	Each	Per Doz.	Per 100
2 to 3 feet	$1.00	$10.00	
18 to 24 inches	.75	7.50	$45.00
12 to 18 inches	.50	5.00	37.50

Spruce, Colorado Blue—(Picea pungens, selected colors.)

Perhaps the most popular evergreen now planted in the east and the demand, especially for the blue specimens, is equal to the supply. We have a large stock of splendid trees, all several times transplanted. Only balled and burlapped.

	Each	Per Doz.
2 to 3 feet	$5.00	$50.00
18 to 24 inches	3.00	32.00
12 to 18 inches	2.25	22.50

Spruce, Colorado Blue—(Picea Pungens.)

The same variety as the above, but the colors are not selected; taken just as they run in the nursery.

	Each	Per Doz.
2 to 3 feet	$2.00	$20.00
18 to 24 inches	1.25	12.50
12 to 18 inches	.75	7.50

Spruce, Colorado Blue Weeping—(Picea Pungens var. Pendula.)

A new and beautiful form, similar to the preceding, but with drooping branches. Only balled and purlapped.

	Each	Per Doz.
2 to 3 feet	$5.00	$50.00
18 to 24 inches	3.00	32.00
12 to 18 inches	2.25	22.50

EVERGREEN TREES—(Continued)

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE—(See Preceding Page.)

The Colorado Blue Spruce is perhaps our most beautiful Evergreen, but care must be used in buying or you are apt to be disappointed. You will notice that we list "Nursery Run" and "Selected Specimens;" the latter are considerably more expensive, but you are sure to get a good silvery color, while some of the former are quite green. Perhaps the most satisfactory of this class are the Koster's Spruce, which are all propagated from one parent tree. Very attractive results can be obtained by placing this variety in groups with other sorts of darker color and different habits of growth. We would not advise groups of Evergreens, except on large grounds.

EVERGREEN TREES—(Continued)

Spruce, Douglas—(Pseudotsuga Douglasii.)

A graceful Evergreen partaking somewhat of the character of our native Hemlock in this respect. It is a most rapid grower.

	Each	Per Doz.
2 to 3 feet	$1.00	$10.00
18 to 24 inches	.75	7.50
12 to 18 inches	.50	5.00

Spruce, Koster's Blue—(Picea pungens var. Kosterii.)

A strain, with the brightest blue color yet obtained. Unquestionably the most beautiful of the Spruces for garden or lawn. Our stock is the bluest strain, being plants grafted from the original Koster's variety. Only balled and burlapped.

	Each
2 to 3 feet	$7.50
18 to 24 inches	5.00
12 to 18 inches	3.50

Spruce, Norway—(Picea excelsa.)

Very rapid growth of a pleasing dark green. Makes a fine specimen and is valuable for windbreak purposes. Makes a compact hedge, especially where one more than ten feet high is desired.

	Each	Per Doz.	Per 100
2 to 3 feet	$0.75	$7.50	....
18 to 24 inches	.40	4.00	25.00
12 to 18 inches	.25	2.50	14.00

Spruce, White—(Picea alba).

This fine compact native Spruce resembles the Norway Spruce, excepting that it is much more compact and a slower grower. It is also very much hardier.

	Each	Per Doz.	Per 100
2 to 3 feet	$1.00	$10.00	
18 to 24 inches	.75	7.50	45.00
12 to 18 inches	.40	4.00	30.00

Taxus—(See Yew).
Thuya—(See Arborvitae).
Tsuga—(See Hemlock).
White Cedar—(See Arborvitae).
White Pine—(See Pine).
White Spruce—(See Spruce).

Yew, Japan Dwarf—(Taxus cuspidata var. Nana).

To the Japanese we are indebted for this splendid evergreen. The rich, dark-green foliage is typical of this family. It makes really a bushy shrub. The hardiest of all Yews. Rather rare. Only balled and burlapped.

	Each
12 to 18 inches	$3.50
8 to 12 inches	2.00

EVERGREEN SEEDLINGS.

We offer Seedling Evergreens only for planting in quantities, as they are difficult to start after transplanting, unless given the proper attention. The soil must be in the very best state of cultivation and the trees should be partially shaded for the first year or two. Use special pains to protect from the hot afternoon sun, in winter as well as in summer.

LIST OF VARIETIES AND PRICES

(For Descriptions See Evergreen Trees.)

Arborvitae, American—(Thuya occidentalis).

	Per 25	Per 100	Per 1000
6 to 8 inches	$0.75	$2.00	$15.00
4 to 6 inches	.50	1.50	12.00

EVERGREEN TREES—(Continued)

Pine, Jack—(Pinus divaricata or Banksiana).

	Per 25	Per 100	Per 1000
6 to 8 inches	$0.75	$2.00	$15.00
4 to 6 inches	.50	1.50	12.00

Pine, Scotch—(Pinus sylvestris).

6 to 8 inches	$0.75	$2.00	$14.00
4 to 6 inches	.50	1.50	11.00

Pine, White or Soft—(Pinus Strobus).

	Per 25	Per 100	Per 1000
6 to 8 inches	$1.00	$2.75	$24.00
4 to 6 inches	.75	1.75	15.00

Spruce, Norway—(Picea excelsa).

	Per 25	Per 100	Per 1000
6 to 8 inches	$0.75	$2.00	$15.00
4 to 6 inches	.50	1.50	12.00

Spruce, Black Hill's—(Picea Canadensis).

	Per 25	Per 100	Per 1000
4 to 6 inches	$2.25	$7.50	$60.00
3 to 4 inches	1.25	3.00	25.00

LANDSCAPE GARDENING.

Here we have both art and science combined and landscaping is of paramount importance to every land-owner, whether limited to a small city or town lot or having the freedom of a large country estate or farm. The buildings may be ever so plain or homely, yet with the grounds surrounding them nicely planted and cared for, they may be made charming; on the other hand, buildings ever so fine, if surrounded with badly designed plantings and ill-kept grounds have a very unpleasant effect.

Plan first for your own pleasure, but do not overlook the public; your grounds should be attractive from without as well as from within. Every beautifier of his private grounds is a public benefactor, for whose heart is not gladdened by the sight of a beautiful home? Make your home such that the passerby will instinctively turn for one last look; individual efforts in this direction furnish joy for the multitudes and help make your city beautiful.

If you are undecided what to plant or how to plant it, we will gladly offer advice. Selections must be carefully made and the shrubs properly arranged to give the utmost satisfaction. Send us a sketch of your grounds and buildings, giving all the distances possible; also a photograph, if you have one. We will be glad to serve you, and such service is free.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.

SPIRAEA VAN HOUTTEI IN FOREGROUND. **(See Page 68).**

What a wealth of pleasure the artistic planting of Ornamental Shrubbery affords! Unattractive homes may be made beautiful, objectionable views hidden, barren sites made interesting and flowers may be had throughout the Summer by judicious selection of varieties and the careful arrangement of the Shrubbery groupings.

Imagine the above, which is an average dwelling, without the Shrubbery. If your home surroundings are unattractive, we can be of service to you. If you are too distant for a personal call, write us your planting problem, sending a fairly accurate sketch of your grounds. We will be glad to advise.

PRICES ON ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

All sorts are classified according to price, the class being indicated after the name of each in the descriptive list. For example, the price of Azalea, Ghent, is given under Class A; the price of Almond, Double Pink Flowering, under Class B, etc. Less than twelve at the each price; twenty-five at twice the dozen rate.

		Each	Per Doz.
Class A	18 to 24 inch	$1.50	$16.00
	12 to 18 inch	1.25	14.00
Class B	3 to 4 feet	$0.75	$8.00
	2 to 3 feet	.50	5.00
	18 to 24 inch	.35	3.50
Class C	18 to 24 inch	$0.50	$5.00
	12 to 18 inch	.35	3.50
Class D	3 to 4 feet	$0.50	$5.50
	2 to 3 feet	.40	4.25
	18 to 24 inch	.25	2.75

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS—(Continued)

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF VARIETIES

Acacia—(See Decidious Trees).

Alder—(See Black Alder).

Almond, Double Pink Flowering—(Prunus amygdalus var.)
For price see Class B
Handsome, dwarf bush, seldom over 5 feet high, bearing in May immense masses of dainty, very double pink flowers, clothing the slender, upright stems before the leaves appear.

Almond, Double White Flowering—(Prunus amygdalus var.)
For price see Class B
Similar to the preceding, but has white flowers.

Althea—(Hibiscus Syriacus).
For price see Class B
One of the most showy flowering shrubs; strong, erect growing, bearing large, bell-shaped double and single flowers in great abundance during August and September, when most other shrubs are out of bloom. We offer them in Pink, Purple, Red and White, both single and double. In ordering state preference.

Amoor River North Privet—(See Privet).

Amygdalus—(See Almond).

Azalea, Ghent—(Azalea Gandavensis or pontica).
For price see Class A
The most floriferous of the Azaleas, with the largest flowers. Produces a magnificent effect in early spring, when the plants are covered with bloom, varying in all shades of color. Plants grow four to six feet high, and in cold climates they require some protection. In ordering state color desired: Orange, Pink, Red,, Violet or White.

Azalea, Mollis or Sinensis—(Japanese Azalea).
For price see Class A
Magnificent early-flowering shrubs, noted for their great masses of brilliant large flowers which appear before the foliage is fully developed. Need protection in cold climates. Orange, Red or Yellow. State preference.

Arrow-Wood—(See Viburnum dentatum)

Barberry, Common Green—(Berberis vulgaris). (See Hedge Plants aslo).
For price see Class B
Familiar to all and is really one of the most useful and graceful shrubs. Grows to a height of four to six feet; foliage bright green; showy fruit in the fall.

Barberry, Purple Leaf—(Berberis vulgaris var. atropurpurea). (See Hedge Plants also).
For price see Class B
Very similar to the foregoing, except the foliage is dark purplish-green.

Barberry, Japan or Thunberg's—(Berberis Thunbergii). (See Hedge Plants also).
For price see Class C
This is a dwarf of thick, bushy, compact growth; very useful for filling in among larger shrubs in groupings. The leaves are light green, assuming rich, brilliant tints in the fall; scarlet berries all winter.

Berberis—(See Barberry and Mahonlia). (See Hedge Plants also).

Black Alder, American—(Ilex verticillata
For price see Class B
Strong growing shrub with spreading branches growing four to eight feet. The foliage turns black after the first frost and the bright red, round berries remain until mid-winter.

Buckthorn, English—(Rhamnus cathartica). (See Hedge Plants also).
For price see Class B
A hardy shrub-like tree, sometimes attaining twelve feet; for poor soils, exposed and neglected places. Valued for hedges as well as shrubbery plantings. Bears small, round, black berris.

Buffalo Currant—(See Currant, Yellow Flowering).

Burning Bush—(See Euonymus).

California Privet—(See Privet).

Calycanthus floridus—
For price see Class B
A shrub growing three to six feet. The flowers are dark reddish-brown and very fragrant; foliage, dark green above and grayish green beneath. Blooms in midsummer.

Caragana—(See Pea Shrub). (See Helge Plants also).

Chamaecerasus — (See Honeysuckle—Shrub).

Chionanthus—(See White Fringe).
Corchorus—(See Kerria).
Coral Berry—(See Currant, Indian Red).
Cornus—(See Dogwood—both Decidious Trees and Shrubs).

Cornus florida—(See Trees).
Corylus—(See Hazel Nut).

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS—(Continued)

Cranberry High Bush—(See Viburnum opulus).

Crataegus—(See Thorn in Decidious Trees).

Currant, Indian Red—(Symphoricarpus vulgaris).

For price see Class B

Graceful shrub, bearing long wreaths of coral red berries which remain on into winter. Very desirable for planting under the shade of other shrubs and trees; reaches three to four feet in height.

Currant, Yellow Flowering—(Ribes aureum).

For price see Class B

Favorite old shrub with spicy pendant yellow flowers in May and black glossy fruits, which are quite edible; reaches three to four feet.

Cydonia—(See Japan Quince) (See Hedge Plants also).

Deutzia, Double Pink—(Deutzia crenata var.)

For price see Class B

Tall growing, luxuriant shrub of graceful habit, producing in June double pink-bell-like flowers in great profusion. Somtimes reaches six or seven feet.

Deutzia, Dwarf White—(Deutzia gracilis)

For price see Class C

A very popular and desirable low-growing shrub. A most interesting and beautiful plant, growing only two or two and a half feet high. White flowers early in the spring.

Deutzia, Pride of Rochester — (Deutzia crenata var).

For price see Class B

Very beautiful tall form. Flowers double white in the early spring. Reaches six or seven feet in height.

Diervilla—(See Weigela).

Dogwood, Red-Twigged—(Cornus Alba var. Sibirica).

For price see Class D

The very popular shrub for its red-twigged effects in the winter, is also a desirable shrub at other seasons.

Dogwood, Yellow-Twigged—(Cornus alba var.)

For price see Class B

A very striking variety of the above with bright yellow twigs; similar in other respects. Reaches ten feet usually.

Dogwood, White Flowering—(See Decidiuous Trees).

Elder, American—(Sambucus canadensis)

For price see Class D

Elders are large, showy shrubs; ornamental in flower, fruit and foliage; of easy cultivation; grow five to twelve feet. This variety has broad heads of white flowers in June, and dark red berries in autumn.

Elder, American Cut-Leaf—(Sambucus canadensis var. laciniata).

For price see Class B

One of the most attractive cut-leaved shrubs, having white flowers borne in flat clusters during June, which are very attractive against their background of airy fern-like leaves. Similar to the preceding in other respects.

Elder, American Golden—(Sambucus canadensis var. aurea).

For price see Class D

Attractive throughout the season and gives a tone of contrast in all plantings. Probably the most showy golden-leaved shrub; retaining its color all summer, if planted in a sunny position. In other respects similar to Elder, American.

Eleagnus longipes—(Goumi).

For price see Class D

A shrub growing to six feet; reddish brown branchlets; yellowish-white, fragrant flowers, early in the spring.

Eleagnus angustifolia—(See Decidious Trees).

Euonymus, American—(Euonymus americanus).

For price see Class D

An upright, slender-growing shrub, making six feet; flowers yellowish or reddish-green; fruit pink and very showy.

Exochorda grandiflora—

For price see Class B

This is a Chinese shrub of robust growth, growing as high as fifteen feet, but usually six or eight; produces loose clusters of pure white flowers in May; one of the best of shrubs where the climate is not too severe.

Filbert—(See Hazelnut, common).

Fire Bush—(See Japan Quince).

Flowering Crab—(See Bechtel's Flowering Crab in Decidious Trees).

Forsythia intermedia—

For price see Class D

A slender shrub; branches, sometimes erect and sometimes arching; usually grows to seven or eight feet; flowers, light yellow in early spring.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS—(Continued)

Forsythia, Weeping—(Forsythia suspensa).

For price see Class D

Very useful shrub with a weatlh of slender, vine-like branches and profusion of golden bell-like blooms in May. Grows six to eight feet and makes an excellent shrub for the margins of groupings, as its weeping branches meet the ground.

Forsythia, Fortune's—(Forsythia suspensa var. Fortuneii).

For price see Class D

Upright in habit, reaching six to eight feet, with broad, deep green foliage, turning to a purplish tint in the autumn; flowers deep yellow and in great profusion during the early spring.

Forsythia viridissima—(Golden Bell).

For price see Class D

The most common of the Forsythias; strong grower, sometimes ten feet, but not so hardy as the other varieties. Deep green foliage and branches, does well in partial shade. Flowers, yellowish during early spring.

Globe Flower—(See Kerria).

Golden Bell—(See Forsythia viridissima)

Goumi—(See Eleagnus Longipes).

Geulder Rose—(See Common Snowball).

Hart's-Thorn—(See Buckthorn).

Hazelnut, Common—(Corylus americana)

For price see Class D

Thrive in almost any soil, reaching six to eight feet. In addition to producing large crops of excellent nuts, they are invaluable as an ornamental shrub, dark green foliage.

Hazelnut, Purple Leaf—(Corylus maxima var. purpurea).

For price see Class B

Broad-leaved Hazel-nut with deep purple foliage. Grows to be quite tree-like in time, in some localities. Usually shrub-like, from six to eight feet.

Hedge Plants—(See Hedge Department).

High Bush Cranberry—(See Viburnum opulus).

Hibiscus—(See Althea and Perennials).

Honeysuckle, Pink—(Lonicera tartarica).

For price see Class D

Well-known bush Honey-suckle; desirable shrub of upright growth, flowers pink in June. Fruit red and ornamental, in late summer; reaches seven or eight feet.

Honeysuckle, White—(Lonicera tartarica var. alba).

For price see Class D

Similar to the preceding, but with white flowers.

Hydrangea arborescens var. alba grandiflora—

For price see Class B

This is a wonderful new shrub. Perfectly hardy, enormous heads of pure white blooms in June and July.

Very effective as a single specimen, in groups or massed in the foreground of large shrubs or trees. Grows to four or six feet.

Hydrangea paniculata var. grandiflora—

For price see Class D

Thriving under a great variety of conditions, it can be used in many ways effectively. As a single plant standing alone it can be trained into a fine specimen, five to seven feet high. Taken as a whole, it is today the most popular shrub for general planting. Blooms in August, the large white flower heads remaining till frost and changing to pink.

Hydrangea, Tree—(See page 70).

Hypericum—(See St. John's Wort).

Ilex—(See Black Alder).

Japan Quince—(Cydonia Japonica) (See Hedge Plants also).

For price see Class D

Very early in spring this fine old shrub is completely covered with dazzling scarlet flowers, and is known in some parts as Fire Bush. The leaves are deep green and glossy, the growth tall, bushy, twiggy with stout branches armed with fierce thorns. The quince-shaped fruits are quite fragrant. It makes a beautiful flowering and defensive hedge; grows naturally 3 to 6 feet high, but bears any amount of shearing.

Japan Quince, White—(Cydonia Japonica var. alba).

For price see Class B

A beautiful white form of the preceding, slightly flushed with pink.

Japan Quince, Blush of Rose Flowering—(Cydonia Japonica var. umbilicata).

For price see Class B

A splendid deep clear rose variety, of much the same habits as the two preceding.

Japanese Rose—(See Kerria Japonica).

Japonica—(See Japan Quince).

Kerria Japonica—(Globe Flower).

For price see Class B

Graceful shrub with deep green bark and yellow blooms during June and more or less during the summer. Grows four to eight feet.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS—(Continued)

Kerria, White—(See Rhodotypos).

Ligustrum—(See Privet).

Lilac, Double Purple—
For price see Class B
The well known variety, one of the best A good grower, making about six to ten feet; flowers and young wood fragrant; purple blossoms in May.

Lilac, Double White—
For price see Class B
A very desirable contrast to the purple; those who have one should have the other. Similar to the preceding, excepting the white flowers.

Lilac, Late Blue—(Syringa Josikaea).
For price see Class B
Tall shrub reaching eight or nine feet, with glossy foliage; bloom a clear, deep blue and weeks later than the common lilacs.

Lilac, Old Fashioned Purple—(Syringa vulgaris).
For price see Class D
Old garden favorite, it is best planted in large masses or as a hedge. A strong spreading grower, eight to twelve feet.

Lilac, Old Fashioned White—(Syringa vulgaris var. alba).
For price see Class D
The old White Lilac, growing oftentimes to tree-like proportions, eight to twelve feet. This is a really desirable shrub for hedges. Foliage remains on well into the winter. Similar to the preceding, but with white flowers.

Lilac, Persian or French—(Syringa Persica).
For price see Class B
Graceful lilac with beautiful blooms. A very valuable hardy shrub, growing eight to ten feet. This is one of the best bloomers and very fragrant.

Lilac, Persian Princess—(Syringa Persiva var.)
For price see Class B
A seedling of the Persian, originating in our nursery. It is dwarf, reaching only five or six feet. The flowers are light purple and fragrant.

Lilac, Persian White—(Syringa Persica var. alba).
For price see Class B
Like Persian Purple, but flowers at maturity quite white. Another very desirable shrub with a refined graceful habit.

Lilac, Tree—(See page 70).

Lonicera—(See Honeysuckle).

Mahonia—(Berberis aquifolium).
For price see Class C
This, which is one of the most beautiful evergreen shrubs, makes a splendid hedge. It is covered with showy yellow flowers in the spring, but its greatest beauty is its foliage, which is fine at all seasons of the year, but especially so in the fall and winter, when it turns to the finest bronze and crimson. Grows from three to six feet; not hardy far north.

Mahonia, Japan—(Berberis Japonica).
For price see Class C
A form similar to the preceding with holly-like leaves; grows well in the shade reaching four to six feet; not hardy north.

Mock Orange—(See Philadelphus)

Oleaster—(See Eleagnus angustifolia).

Osage Orange—(Toxylon pomiferum). (See Hedge Plants).
For price see Class D
Highly esteemed at the west and south; not hardy enough for the northern states. This shrub is tree-like, sometimes reaching twenty or thirty feet; bears inedible, orange-like fruits.

Pea Shrub, Siberian—(Caragana arborescens). (See Hedge Plants also).
For price see Class B
A densely growing, shrub-like tree, sometimes reaching twenty feet; very hardy. Bears delicate, yellow flowers in May and June; smaller, but similar in shape to the Common Sweet Pea.

Pearl Bush—(See Exochorda).

Philadelphus—(See Syringa).

Pink-Flowering Crab—(See Crab Bechtel's).

Privet, Amoor River North—(Ligustrum Amurense var.) (See Hedge Plants also).
For price see Class D
Upright-growing, like California, reaching four to six feet and perfectly hardy. This variety must not be confused with so-called Amoor River Privet, sold in the south, which is really Ligustrum Chinese, and not hardy in the north. The foliage is bright green, changing to golden-purplish in the autumn; persists late.

Privet, California—(Ligustrum ovalifolium). (See Hedge Plants also).
For price see Class D
This upright growing variety has dark green foliage, which persists till mid-winter; not quite hardy north; grows four to six feet.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS—(Continued)

SYRINGA GRANDIFLORA. (See page 69).

The above Shrub is especially valuable for heavy groupings; also, the Sweet Scented Syringa is largely used, though it is a somewhat lighter grower. It is effectively used in connection with the African or Caspian Tamarix; also with the heavier growing Spiraeas.

Privet, Chinese—(Ligustrum Ibota) (See Hedge Plants also).
For price see Class D
A Japanese Privet of most beautiful character; strong growing, four to six feet. Prominent racemes of white, fragrant flowers.

Privet, English or Prim—(Ligustrum vulgaris). See Hedge Plants also).
For price see Class D
A very desirable, strong-growing shrub, sometimes attaining fifteen feet; not hardy far north. Abundant black fruit in the fall; very attractive.

Prunus—(See Almond in Shrubs and Peach and Plum in Deciduous Trees)

Purple Fringe—(See Sumach)
Rhamnus cathartica—(See Buckthorn)
Rhineberry—(See Buckthorn).

Rhododendrons, Hardy Hybrids—
For price see Class A
Dwarfish, tree-like shrubs; flat, evergren foliage; not hardy north without winter protection. Produce an abundance of showy flowers in large clusters early in the spring. State color wanted: Lilac, Pink, Red or White.

Rhodotypos kerrioides—(White Kerria).
For price see Class B
Thickly branched shrub, three to six feet high, large pure white flowers in May and June.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS—(Continued)

Rhus—(See Sumach)

Ribes—(See Currant)

Rosa Rugosa—(See Rose Department, page 80).

Rose of Sharon—(See Althea)

St. John's Wort—(Hypericum aureum)
For price see Class C
Showy, half-pendulous shrubs, growing only a foot or two in height, and fine for massing or for growing in perrennial borders, or in front of high shrubbery. Their glossy, bright flowers are tufted with masses of yellow stamens, blooming in mid-summer. May be grown in shaded places.

Sambucus—(See Elder)

Smoke Tree—(See Sumach)

Snowball, Common—(See Viburnum opulus var. sterile).
For price see Class B
A well known strong growing shrub, reaching eight to ten feet. Flowers, pure white in large globose heads during May.

Snowberry—(Symphoricarpos racemosus)
For price see Class D
A slender shrub, two to six feet high; small, rose-colored flowers in July and August; white, wax-like fruit which persists late into the winter; thrives in the shade.

Snowberry, Red—(Erroneously named; see Currant, Indian)

Sorbaria sorbifolia—(Spirea Mt. Ash-Leaf)
For price see Class D
Graceful, rapid growing shrub with sumach-like leaves and terminal clusters of showy, white blossoms; reaches a height of three to five feet.

Spiraea arguta—
For price see Class D
Vigorous growing shrub, making five to six feet; foliage, broad; flowers, pure white in many-flowered umbels during May; one of the best.

Spireae aurea or golden—(Physocarpus opufolius var, aurea)
For price see Class B
Strong growing shrub to ten feet; foliage bright yellow at first, changing to brown; flowers, white in umbel-like heads.

Spiraea Billardi—
For price see Class D
Upright shrub to six feet; leaves oblong, green above, grayish beneath; flowers, bright pink in long panicles during July and August.

Spiraea, Bridal Wreath—(Spiraea prunifolia var. flore pleno)
For price see Class B
A graceful, slender shrub to six feet; flowers, double white in May; foliage, shining green.

Spiraea Bumalda—
For price see Class C
A dwarf type sometimes reaching three feet; rosy pink clusters of flowers during July and August.

Spiraea Bumalda var. Anthony Waterer.
For price see Class C
New form of preceding with very deep red blooms in dense corymbs; very desirable, having the same habit of blooming all summer; fine for fore-grounds and hedges.

Spiraea, Mt. Ash-Leaf—(See Sorbaria)

Spiraea Thunbergii—
For price see Class B
Charming spiraea with graceful form and abundant white blossome the 1st of May. Its delicate foliage turns quite brilliant in the fall. One of our most desirable shrubs.

Spiraea Van Houttei—(See Hedge Plants also)
For price see Class B
Perhaps the most beautiful of all the spiraeas, both in leaf and in bloom. Form is graceful and the blooms quite envelop it in white about Decoration Day.

Strawberry Bush—(See Euonymus americanus)

Sumach or Smoke Tree—(Rhus Cotinus)
For price see Class D
Large panicles of purplish misty-looking flowers in early June. In fall the leaves change to brown, red and yellow shades. A robust grower, making eight to twelve feet.

Sumach, Shining—(Rhus copallina)
For price see Class D
A shrub or small tree sometimes twenty feet. Makes a fine specimen plant on account of the brilliant foliage; shining green, changing to red in the fall.

Sumach, Staghorn Cut-Leaf—(Rhus typhina var. laciniata)
For price see Class D
This remarkable new variety of our native sumach has the same rapid growth of the common form, producing the same showy cones of bright red fruit, but the leaves are so beautifully formed that they rival the most delicate fern in their intricacy. Massed with other foliage shrubs the effect is very striking. This shrub will thrive on the poorest of soils.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS—(Conitnued)

SPIRAEA ANTHONY WATERER—(See preceding page).

This is one of our most attractive dwarfish Shrubs; is used extensively as a border plant along drives or walks and around groupings of heavier Shrubs. We also recommend the Spiraea Bumalda, if a taller shrub is desired.

Sweet Shrub—(See Calycanthus)

Symphoricarpus—(See Snowberry, also Currant)

Syringa—(See following varieties and Lilac also)

Syringa, Grandiflora—(Philadelphus pubescens or grandiflorus)
For price see Class B

Shrub, erect grower, eight or nine feet. Inodorous flowers in May or June; large pure white.

Syringa, Lemoine's—(Philadelphus Lemoinei)
For price see Class B

It retains all the fragrance and freedom of the old sweet syringa, but is far more graceful, the foliage is more glossy and of more delicate form. Pure white flowers in May or June.

Syringa, Sweet Scented—(Philadelphus coronarius)
For price see Class B

Similar to the Grandiflora, but has very fragrant, smaller flowers.

Syringa, Sweet Scented Golden-Leaf—(Philadelphus coronarius var. aureus)
For price see Class B

A very pretty plant of medium size, with golden yellow foliage. It keeps its color the entire season, and will be found valuable for creating pleasing and striking contrasts with purple-leaved shrubs. Very effective in masses. Blooms in May or June and grows from five to eight feet.

Tamarix, Africana—(Tamarix parviflora)
For price see Class D

Dense growing, upright shrubs, making from twelve to fifteen feet; elegant feathery, beautiful foliage. One of the most beautiful shrubs grown. It has sprays of rosy flowers in May. It improves them to cut them back in early spring.

Tamarix, Caspian—(Tamarix Odessana)
For price see Class D

Slender stems carrying very loose feathery sprays of light bluish green foliage and pink flowers in August. Grows to four or six feet.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS—(Conitnued)

Toxylon—(See Osage Orange in Hedge Plants)

Tree Hydrangea—(See below)

Tree Lilac—(See below)

Viburnum dentatum—(Arrow Wood)
For price see Class D
A handsome shrub, will thrive where the ground is too moist for many shrubs. Attains ten or fifteen feet; white flowers in May or June.

Viburnum Lantana—
For price see Class D
Tall shrub, sometimes sixteen to twenty feet, producing showy flat cymes of white flowers in May, followed by fruits changing from green to red and black.

Viburnum Opulus—(Cranberry, High-Bush)
For price see Class D
The well-known variety in old gardens. Grows eight to ten feet high, bearing its balls of white flowers in great profusion in May, followed by scarlet fruits.

Viburnum Opulus var. sterile—
For price see Class B
The old fashioned snow ball known to all lovers of old fashioned shrubs and even now very popular. Large balls of white in May.

Waxberry—(See Snowberry)

Wayfaring Tree—(See Viburnum Lantana)

Waythorn—(See Buckthorn)

Weigela Candida—(Diervilla florida var. candida)
For price see Class D
A shrub, growing to six feet. White flowers during May and June.

Weigela Eva Rathke—(Diervilla hybrida var. Eva Rathke)
For price see Class B
A remarkably free bloomer. Very distinct color, being a rich reddish purple, quite different from anything heretofore offered. Otherwise, similar to the preceding.

Weigela Rosea—(Diervilla florida var. rosea)
For price see Class D
Moderately dwarf, flowers a very light pleasing pink. A compact and shapely shrub, four to five feet.

Weigela Rosea Variegata—(Diervilla florida var. Nana-Variegata)
For price see Class B
Variegated-leaved form of the preceding, one of the most beautiful variegated shrubs; leaves green, variegated with white. Flowers nearly white.

White Fringe—(Chionanthus Virginiana)
For price see Class B
More correctly a low-growing tree, sometimes twenty feet or more. Flowers white in drooping panicles. Makes a splendid specimen; blooms in May or June.

Winter-Berry—(See Black Alder)

SPECIMEN FLOWERING TREES.

These trees are propagated with the greatest care; the heads are perfect on straight stems of the heights indicated. Otherwise, identical with the same variety described in Ornamental Shrubs.

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA.

	Each	Per Doz.
4 to 5 feet	$1.50	$15.00
3 to 4 feet	1.00	10.00

LILACS, HYBRIDS.

	Each	Per Doz.
4 to 5 feet	$1.50	$15.00
3 to 4 feet	1.00	10.00
2 to 3 feet	.75	7.50

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF VARIETIES.

Charles X—The well known, purplish-red, single variety; trusses loose and graceful.
Edouard Andre—Very clear, rose-colored, double flowers.
Jeanne de Arc—Very large spikes of superb, pure white flowers.
Marie Le Graye—Pure white panicles of very fragrant, single flowers.
President Grevy—Very large, beautiful blue flowers produced when in the bud, opening white, very fragrant; season late.
Villosa—Very large panicles of light-purple flowers when in the bud, opening white; very fragrant; season late.

(For other flowering trees see Decidious Shade and Ornamental Trees.)

HEDGE PLANTS.

(For Evergreen Hedges, see Evergreen Seedlings.)

Nothing adds quite so much to the beauty of a lawn as a well kept Hedge; besides the expense is not great in comparison with an ornamental fence. Privacy of the grounds, if desired, may be had by using the taller growing varieties and the effect, both from within and without, is decidedly more pleasing than the most elaborate stone wall. For tall Hedges, we advise English Buckthorn, Purple Leaf Barberry, Green Barberry or Spiraea Van Houttei; for low, Amoor River North Privet, Ibota Privet, English Privet or Barberry Thunbergii. You may be sure of a satisfactory and beautiful Hedge, if you use our plants and follow our instructions as to culture.

DECIDUOUS HEDGE PLANTS.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF VARIETIES AND PRICES.

Special Prices on Lots of Five Hundred or More.

Barberry, Common Green—(Berberis vulgaris). (See Shrubs also.)

Familiar to all and is really one of the most useful and graceful shrubs. Foliage bright green; grows to a height of four to six feet. Showy fruit in the fall.

	Per Doz.	Per 25	Per 100
18 to 24 inches	$2.50	$4.50	$15.00
12 to 18 inches	1.75	3.00	10.00

Barberry, Purple Leaf—(Berberis vulgaris var. atropurpurea). (See shrubs also.)

Very simllar to the foregoing, except the foliage is dark purplish-green.

	Per Doz.	Per 25	Per 100
18 to 24 inches	$2.75	$5.00	$16.00
12 to 18 inches	2.00	3.50	12.00

Barberry, Japan or Thunberg's—(Berberis Thunbergii). (See Shrubs also).

Where a dwarf deciduous hedge is required, nothing excels or even equals this beautiful Barberry. It is of a thick, bushy, compact habit, very thorny and practically impregnable to dogs. The leaves are a light green and toward fall assume rich, brilliant sun tints, the fruit or berries becoming scarlet and remaining so all winter. Requires little attention or pruning to keep in order. Also makes a most beautiful shrub for facing taller shrubbery, or for planting singly on the lawn for specimens. Perfectly hardy.

	Per Doz.	Per 25	Per 100
18 to 24 inches	$3.25	$6.00	$22.00
12 to 18 inches	2.25	4.00	15.00
8 to 12 inches	1.50	2.50	9.00

Berberis—(See Barberry).

Buckthorn, English—(Rhamnus cathartica). (See Shrubs also.)

A fine hardy shrub from Europe, with dark green foliage, white flowers and small fruits. Excellent hedge plant.

	Per Doz.	Per 25	Per 100
18 to 24 inches	$2.00	$3.50	$12.00
12 to 18 inches	1.60	2.75	9.00

Caragana—(See Siberian Pea Shrub or Tree.)

Cydonia Japonica—(See Japan Quince.)

Japan Quince—(Cydonia Japonica). (See Shrubs also.)

There are several flowering varieties, differing only in their color. Although of straggling growth they can be pruned to desirable shapes without injury. Their large, brilliant blossoms appear early in the spring in great profusion; foliage bright green and glossy all through the summer. It is sufficiently thorny and strong to make a valuable hedge, and its beautiful flowers make it very handsome for that purpose.

	Per Doz.	Per 25	Per 100
18 to 24 inches	$2.00	$3.50	$12.00
12 to 18 inches	1.65	2.75	9.00

DECIDUOUS HEDGE PLANTS—(Continued)

Ligustrum—(See Privet)

Morus—(See Mulberry)

Mulberry, Russian—(Morus alba var. Tartarica)

The well known mulberry hedging suitable for hedging large areas on account of low price; not recommended to use on small city lots; use Barberries, Buckthorn or Privets instead.

	Per Doz.	Per 25	Per 100
18 to 24 inches	$0.40	$0.60	$1.75
12 to 18 inches	.25	.40	1.25

Osage Orange—(Toxylon pomiferum). (See Shrubs also).

A widely used and well known defensive hedge, suitable only for large plantings. Less ornamental than mulberry.

	Per Doz.	Per 25	Per 100
No. 1 Plants	$0.35	$0.50	$1.00
No. 2 Plants	.25	.35	.75

Prim—(See Privet, English).

Privet, Amoor River North—(Ligustrum Amurense var.) (See Shrubs also).

This is an extremely hardy Privet, in fact the only one we have found suitable for northern planting. Upright, medium-strong grower, but makes a solid hedge from the ground up. The foliage is bright green changing to golden purplish in the autumn; persists till late in November.

	Per Doz.	Per 25	Per 100
18 to 24 inches	$2.50	$4.25	$15.00
12 to 18 inches	2.00	3.50	12.00

Privet, California—(Ligustrum ovalifolium). (See Shrubs also).

This most popular variety has nice, dark green foliage which remains on the plants until nearly mid-winter. Not quite hardy in the extreme northern states.

	Per Doz.	Per 25	Per 100
18 to 24 inches	$1.50	$2.50	$8.00
12 to 18 inches	1.25	2.00	6.00

Privet, Chinese or Ibota—(Ligustrum Ibota). (See Shrubs also).

A Japanese Privet of the most beautiful character. Foliage contrasting well with the prominent racemes of white, fragrant flowers.

	Per Doz.	Per 25	Per 100
18 to 24 inches	$2.00	$3.50	$12.00
12 to 18 inches	1.50	2.75	9.00

Privet, English or Prim—(Ligustrum vulgaris). (See Shrubs also).

This is the Prim of the English Gardens, is a very desirable shrub and quite hardy. Excellent for hedges,, abundant glossy black fruit. Very attractive in the fall.

	Per Doz.	Per 25	Per 100
18 to 24 inches	$1.75	$3.00	$10.00
12 to 18 inches	1.50	2.50	8.00

Rhamnus cathartica—(See Buckthorn).

Siberian Pea Shrub or Tree—(Caragana arborescens). (See Shrubs also).

A densely growing, shrub-like tree; extremely hardy. Bears delicate, yellow flowers in May and June; smaller but similar in shape to the Common Sweet Pea.

	Per Doz.	Per 25	Per 100
18 to 24 inches	$2.50	$4.50	$15.00
12 to 18 inches	1.75	3.00	10.00

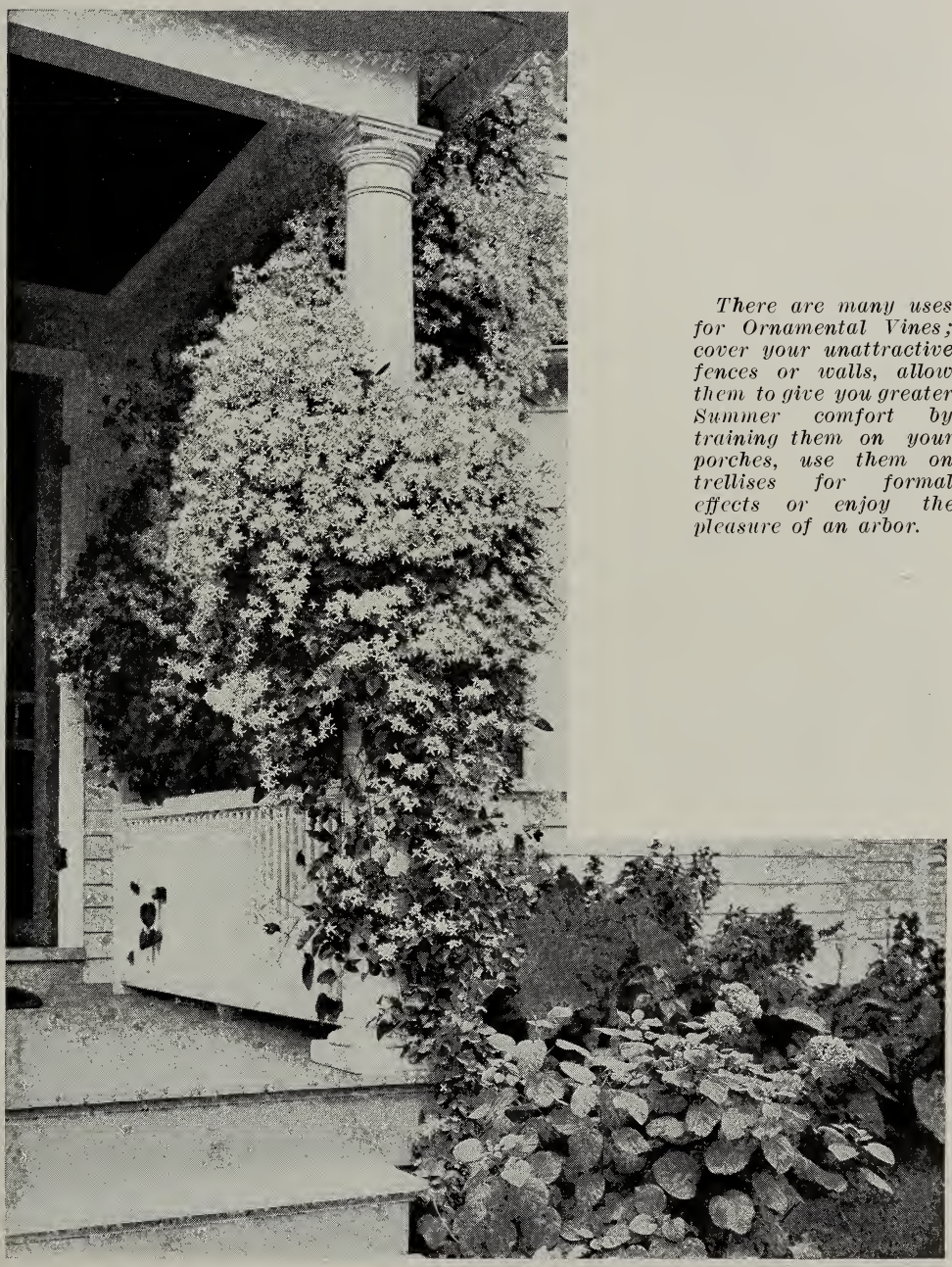
Spiraea Van Houttei—(See Shrubs also).

Perhaps the most beautiful of all Spiraeas, both in leaf and bloom. Form is graceful and the blooms quite envelop it in white about Decoration Day.

	Per Doz.	Per 25	Per 100
18 to 24 inches	$2.00	$3.50	$12.00
12 to 18 inches	1.60	2.75	9.00

Toxylon—(See Osage Orange).

ORNAMENTAL VINES.



There are many uses for Ornamental Vines; cover your unattractive fences or walls, allow them to give you greater Summer comfort by training them on your porches, use them on trellises for formal effects or enjoy the pleasure of an arbor.

CLEMATIS PANICULATA.

The Clematis Paniculata, illustrated here, is one of the most desirable; also, the different Honeysuckles are universal favorites. As in Shrubbery, special vines for special purposes. We will be glad to advise you.

ORNAMENTAL VINES—(Continued)

PRICES ON ORNAMENTAL VINES

All varieties are classified according to price, the class being indicated after each variety name. For example, the price of Aristolochia is given under Class A; Ampelopsis Quinquefolia under Class B, etc. Less than six of one variety at the each price; six or more of one variety at the dozen rate.

	Age	Grade	Each	Per Doz.
Class A	..Two years	First	$0.75	$7.50
Class B	..Two years	First	.50	5.00
Class C	..Two years	First	.40	4.00

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF VARIETIES

Akebia quinata—
For price see Class B
A Japanese vine of great merit; dainty five fingered foliage. Its rapid growth makes it highly suitable for porches, trellises or running over banks. Fragrant, cinnamon-colored flowers.

American Ivy—(See Ampelopsis Quinquefolia).

Ampelopsis, Engelmann's—(Ampelopsis quinquefolia var. Engelmanni).
For price see Class B
A type of Quinquefolia, which has long been desired. It has shorter joints and smaller and thicker foliage. It is better equipped with tendrils, by which it will climb walls of rough stone or unpainted brick as closely as the Veitchii (Boston Ivy). It should be planted in the central and northwestern states, in place of the Veitchii, as it is perfectly hardy, withstanding heat and cold much better.

Ampelopsis quinquefolia—
For price see Class B
A native vine of rapid growth, with large, luxuriant foliage, which, in the autumn assumes the most gorgeous and magnificent coloring. The blossoms, which are inconspicuous, are succeeded by handsome dark blue berries. Like the bignonia and ivy, it throws out tendrils at the joints, by which it fastens itself to anything it touches, except smooth, flat surfaces.

Ampelopsis Veitchii or tricuspidata—
For price see Class B
A beautiful, hardy climbing plant, of Japanese origin. Leaves a little smaller and more ivy-like than the American. This is one of the finest climbers we have for covering walls, as it clings firmly to the smoothest surface, covering it smoothly with overlapping leaves, which form a perfect mass of foliage. The color is a fresh deep green in summer, changing to the brightest shade of crimson and yellow in autumn.

Aristolochia Sipho—(Birthwort or Dutchman's Pipe).
For price see Class A
A vigorous and rapid-growing climber, bearing striking brownish colored flowers resembling a pipe in shape; fine light green leaves, which are of very large size and tropical appearance.

Birthwort—(See Aristolochia Sipho).

Bittersweet—(Celastrus scandens).
For price see Class B
A native twining plant of rapid growth, especially suitable to twine about some tall support, where its yellow flowers and clusters of orange-capsuled fruit show off to the best advantage. Wiil grow 10 or 12 feet in a season.

Boston Ivy—(See Amelopsis tricuspidata or Veitchii).

Celastrus—(See Bittersweet).

Clematis Henryii—
For price see Class A
Fine, large, creamy white flowers; a strong grower and very hardy; one of the best of the white varieties; a perpetual bloomer.

Clematis Jackmanii—
For price see Class A
The flowers, when fully expanded, are from 4 to 6 inches in diameter; intense violet purple, with a rich, velvety appearance, distinctly veined; it flowers continually from July until cut off by frost.

Clematis Madame Andre—
For price see Class A
Bright velvety red, large, handsome. Otherwise, similar to the preceding.

Clematis Ramona—
For price see Class A
A strong, rampant grower and a true perpetual bloomer; flowers appearing on the last year's growth and on the new shoots, giving an abundance of bloom all through the season. Color deep rich lavender.

ORNAMENTAL VINES—(Continued)

Clematis paniculata—(Japan Sweet or White Star).

For price see Class B

One of the most beautiful hardy vines; flowers pure white in large panicles, fairly covering upper portion of the plant, its fragrance resembling the English Hawthorne. A rapid, strong grower, quickly reaching a height of 15 to 20 feet and spreading out when trained on wires or strings. Perfectly hardy.

Clematis Scarlet—(Clematis Viorna var. coccinea).

For price see Class B

A very handsome, hardy climber, bearing thick, bell-shaped flowers of a bright coral-red; blooms with wonderful profusion from June until frost.

Dolichos Japonica—(See Pueraria Thunbergiana).

Dutchmans' Pipe—(See Aristolochia).

Honeysuckle, Belgica or Monthly Fragrant. (Lonicera Belgica).

For price see Class C

Blooms all summer. Red and yellow; very fragrant flowers.

Honeysuckle, Golden Leaf—(Lonicera Japonica var. aurea recticulata).

For price see Class C

The leaves, netted with golden yellow, are beautiful in themselves, and are valuable for color contrasts with other kinds It is a good, hardy grower, with fragrant cream-colored flowers.

Honeysuckle, Hall's Japan—(Lonicera Japonica var. Halliana).

For price see Class C

The most popular variety. Glossy, light green leaves; strong, vigorous, half-evergreen habit and a wealth of white and buff flowers, succeeded by occasional bloom until frost.

Honeysuckle, Scarlet Trumpet or Coral—(Lonicera sempervirens var.)

For price see Class C

Differs widely from the Japanese forms and is brilliant in bloom with its clusters of tubular scarlet flowers, that continue all summer. Bluish-green leaves. A very pretty and desirable sort.

Honeysuckle, Sinensis or Fragrantissima—(Chinese Twining, Lonicera Sinensis or Japonica).

For price see Class C

A well-known vine holding its foliage nearly all winter. Blooms in July and September; very sweet.

Japan Ivy—(See Ampelopsis Veitchii).

Kudzu Vine—(See Pueraria Thunbergiana).

Lonicera—(See Honeysuckle).

Lycium—(See Matrimony Vine).

Matrimony Vine—(Lycium Chinese or vulgare).

For price see Class B

A neat, half-climbing plant, bearing small, light pink flowers in summer, followed by berries which turn to a beautiful scarlet in the fall, when it is very ornamental.

Pueraria Thunbergiana—

For price see Class A

Perennial with large, tuberous, starchy roots; makes a remarkably vigorous growth of slender, hairy twining stems; flowers, pea-shaped, purple, in axillary spikes, late in the season, not showy; pod large and flat. Hardy vine in Japan and China.

Tecoma radicans—(See Trumpet Creeper).

Trumpet Creeper or Flower—(Tecoma radicans).

For price see Class C

A splendid climber and hardy, with clusters of large trumpet-shaped, scarlet flowers in August.

Virginia Creeper—(See Ampelopsis quinquefolia).

Virgin's Bower—(See Clematis).

Vitis vulpina—(See Wild Grape).

Waxwort—(See Aristolochia).

Wild Grape—(Vitis vulpina).

For price see Class C

Strong growing, hardy native, fruit-bearing vine. Good for arbors.

Wistaria, Chinese Purple — (Wistaria Chinensis).

For price see Class B

A most beautiful climber of rapid growth, and producing long, pendulous clusters of pale bluish-purple flowers. When well established, makes an enormous growth. It is very hardy and one of the most superb vines ever introduced.

Wistaria, Chinese White — (Wistaria Chinensis var. alba).

For price see Class A

Rather tender plant; not so hardy as the purple, but resembling it in habit and flowers, excepting the latter are white.

Woodbine—(See Ampelopsis quinquefolia).

ROSES.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI. **(See following page).**

We need not enlarge upon the merits of the Rose, which is our most popular flower. However, it is not the most easily grown with success. We advise planting in beds, so that ample cultivation may be given; also, so that the plants may be easily and economically protected for Winter. While our list includes only the hardiest sorts, it is never safe to allow your roses to withstand a severe Winter without ample protection.

The plants we offer are all strong, hardy, field-grown, two-year-olds and must not be confused with those produced by forcing the growth in greenhouses. The Hybrid Perpetual varieties will give you a complete succession of bloom all Summer, if you plant an assortment of two or three varieties and give them the proper care.

PRICES ON HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

Less than six of any one variety at the each price; six or more of one variety at the dozen rate.

	Each	Per Doz.
Two year old, first grade, field grown plants	$0.50	$4.50

ROSES—(Continued)

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF VARIETIES

Alfred Colomb—
Bright carmine-crimson; large and full; globular form; very fragrant. Large fine foliage; wood green, with few thorns. A fine old rose.

American Beauty—
Deep rose, shaded carmine; very large globular flower, produced on long stiff stems, richly perfumed. The well known high-priced flower of the American florist Requiring the highest skill to get it at its best under glass, it also demands the most favorable conditions to amount to anything out-doors.

Anne de Diesbach—
In color the most lovely shade of carmine; very large, double flowers; fragrant; one of the hardiest. A very desirable garden rose.

Baron de Bonstetten —
Dark velvety crimson; fragrant, large and full.

Clio—
Flesh color, deepening in center; large fine globular form; very free bloomer and distinct. An exceedingly strong grower, with fine large foliage, setting off a flower as beautiful as it is distinct. Wood closely set with thorns. Buds should be thinned, and near blooming time kept dry when using hose. Easily one of the very finest of Hybrid Perpetuals.

Coquette des Alps—
Large, well formed, pure white; sometimes faintly tinged pale bluish; full and free in flower, delicious fragrance.

Earl of Dufferin—
Rich, brilliant velvety crimson, shaded with dark maroon; very large.

Frau Karl Druschki—(Snow Queen).
Flowers very large, beautiful, pure white. This is the best white Hybrid Perpetual.

General Jacqueminot—
Brilliant crimson; not full, but large and extremely effective; fragrant, and of excellent hardy habit; forces well.

John Hopper—
Bright rose; very large and double; free bloomer.

Jules Margottin—
Carmine rose, fine in open flower and in bud.

Madame Chas. Wood—
Crimson. Begins to bloom almost as soon as planted and continues all through the season, the flowers are extra large, double, full and quite fragrant; color, bright fiery scarlet, passing to fine rosy crimson, shaded with maroon. One of the best for general use.

Madame Gabriel Luizet—
Pink, distinct, very large, cup-shaped; somewhat fragrant. One of the choicest.

Magna Charta—
Bright pink, suffused with carmine; very large, full and fragrant with magnificent foliage. A free bloomer. For the earliest deep color is still the best.

Margaret Dickson—
Of magnificent form, white with pale flesh center; petals very large, shell-shaped, and of great substance; foliage very large, dark green.

Marshall P. Wilder—
Carmine-crimson, full and globular; very fragrant. A splendid red rose, similar to Alfred Colomb, but a much more vigorous grower. A variety which the lover of red roses must have.

Mrs. John Laing—
A splendid, constantly-blooming Hybrid Perpetual; perfectly hardy, with immense full and double flowers, borne in great profusion on long, stiff stems, and exceedingly sweet. The color is a clear, shining pink, exquisitely shaded.

Paul Neyron —
Deep rose; flowers very large and full; a good bloomer. A strong, upright grower, with large, tough foliage; wood quite smooth. After the main blooming season is over in June this variety will send up during Summer and Fall occasional stout 3 to 4-foot shoots bearing blooms.

Prince Camille de Rohan—
Deep velvety crimson-maroon; large and full. In intensity of dark coloring it ranks very high, and all in all is yet about the best very dark rose ever produced. Good, bushy grower and free bloomer.

Ulrich Brunner—
Crimson. Flowers of immense size, of excellent, bright crimson, framed with scarlet, and borne in great profusion; one of the best of its class. The blooms are highly fragrant, full and globular.

Victor Verdier —
Bright rose, with carmine center, a very clear shade of color.

ROSES—(Continued)

PRICES ON HYBRID TEA ROSES

Less than six of any one variety at the each price; six or more of one variety at the dozen rate.

	Each	Per Doz.
Two year old, first grade, field grown plants	$0.60	$5.00

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF VARIETIES

Baby Rambler, Pink—
Similar to the following, but with pink flowers.

Baby Rambler, Red—
A wonderful little rose. It is equally fine for bedding or for growing in pots. The plants grow only about 18 inches tall, but bloom constantly. The flowers are small, bright red, in clusters similar to the popular Crimson Rambler. The plant is vigorous and hardy, and the foliage is apparently very free from the attacks of insects.

Baby Rambler, White—
Similar to the preceding, but white flowers.

Clothilde Soupert—
Polyantha. Flowers medium size, very double and beautiful, varying from light to pink. No better light rose for bedding whether we consider its profusion of bloom the entire season or its vigorous growth.

Gruss an Teplitz—
Brilliant cinnabar-scarlet shaded with velvetry fiery red; a very effective decorative rose. It is very fragrant, a free, strong grower, and the most profuse bloomer of all bedding roses. The foliage is extremely beautiful, all the young growth being a bronzy plum-color.

Kaiserin Auguste Victoria—
We have white roses that have elegant buds, but when full blown are not all that it desired. This rose combines both these good qualities. Color a pure, snowy white.

Killarney—
A charming rose of robust growth and free-branching habit; blooms large buds long and pointed; petals very large and of great substance; flesh shaded white, suffused pale pink; a lovely and distinct rose of great merit.

La France—
Bright pink rose; very large; very double and of excellent form; flowers continually throughout the season.

Mme. Caroline Testout—
A beautiful rosy salmon; exquisite form, very sweet; vigorous grower, free and constant bloomer.

Papa Gontier—
A grand red tea, of fine, crimson shade and silken texture (distinct from velvety texture). The bud is of fine size and graceful form, on good-length stem. Desirable for cut flowers.

The Bride—
An ever-blooming pure white tea rose of large size and most perfect form. The buds are pointed and the ends of the petals are slightly curved back. It is a very free-blooming variety, and has the most delicious tea fragrance.

PRICES ON CLIMBING AND RAMBLER ROSES

Less than six of one variety at the each price; six or more of one variety at the dozen rate.

	Each	Per Doz.
Two year old, first grade, field grown plants	$0.50	$4.50

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF VARIETIES

Baltimore Belle—
Pale blush, variegated carmine-rose and white; very double; flowers in beautiful clusters; one of the best climbing roses.

Blue Rambler—(Veilchenblau).
A new rose, the nearest approach yet to blue. Flowers are violet-crimson. A novelty; we do not recommend it.

Crimson Rambler—
The well-known rose, of which there have probably been more planted than any one-half dozen other varieties put together. Strong growers, flowers in panicles of 20 to 30 blooms, color bright vivid crimson.

Dorothy Perkins—
A splendid, new climbing rose. In foliage and habits of growth it is remarkably like Crimson Rambler; the flowers are double, of good size and borne in clusters. The petals are very prettily rolled back and crinkled; buds remarkably handsome; color a clear shell pink and holds a long time without fading.

ROSES—(Continued)

Lady Gay—
A new Rambler variety of remarkably vigorous growth, with flowers of a delicate cerise-pink, passing to soft, tinted white. The effect of a plant in full bloom with the combination of the soft white flowers, cherry-pink buds, and the deep green of the foliage is indeed charming.

Memorial Rose—(See Wichuriana).

Philadelphia Rambler—
Similar to the Crimson Rambler; deeper and brighter in color.

Pink Rambler—
Similar to the other Ramblers, but has pink flowers.

Prairie Queen—
An old standard variety, and one that will always be popular. No collection of hardy climbing roses is complete without it. Bright rosy red, large compact and globular flower.

Seven Sisters—
Large flowers in clusters of seven roses each, of varied colors from white to crimson.

Tausendschon—(Thousand Beauties).
Hardy. Colors run from delicate rose through intermediate shades of carmine; with white, yellow and other shades and tints showing. The variations in color give it its name. Blooms profusely through June and July, in large clusters; flowers of splendid size and quite double.

White Rambler—(Thalia).
In habit of growth, foliage, manner of blooming and shape of flower this is identical with Crimson Rambler, differing only in color, which in Thalia is a pure clear white.

Wichuriana—(Memorial Rose).
This is a charming trailer from Japan; produces numerous clusters of white fragrant flowers in July; hardy and vigorous.

Yellow Rambler—
Sulphur yellow in bud becoming white when fully open; fragrant.

PRICES ON GARDEN ROSES

Less than six at the each price; more than six at the dozen rate.

	Each	Per Doz.
Two year old, first grade, field grown plants	$0.60	$5.00

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF VARIETIES

Damask—
Popular old-time rose of delightful fragrance and almost tea-rose-like delicacy in the opening buds. Pink.

Harrison's Yellow—
Golden yellow; medium size, semi-double. A freer bloomer than Persian.

Madame Plantier —
Pure white. Produced in great abundance; vigorous bushy habit.

Persian Yellow—
Bright yellow, small, nearly full. It is desirable to grow more than one plant, and by pruning one this year in the usual way, and the other plant the next year, annual crops of flowers may be had.

Sweet Briar—
Handsome, hardy rose of compact habit; bright green foliage, exhaling an agreeable aromatic odor. Flowers rose-color to crimson.

PRICES ON MOSS ROSES

Less than six of one variety at the each price; more than six of one variety at the dozen rate.

	Each	Per Doz.
Two year old, first grade, field grown plants	$0.50	$4.50

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF VARIETIES

Blanche Moreau—
Pure white; large and full; beautiful mossd. A free-blooming variety.

Crested Moss—
Deep pink buds, surrounded with mossy fringe. Very beautiful; free from mildew.

Red Moss—
Buds surrounded with mossy fringe. Vigorous grower, medium size.

Salet—
A vigorous grower and free bloomer. Light rose, large, full. The best of all the class.

ROSES—(Continued)

PRICES ON RUGOSA ROSES

Less than six at the each price; more than six at the dozen rate.

Named Varieties—	Each	Per Doz.
Three year old, first grade, field grown plants	$0.50	$5.00

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF VARIETIES

King of Rugosa—

To all purposes, identical with Rose Rugosa, except the flowers are pink.

Rose rugosa alba—

White flowers alone distinguished it from the following.

Rose rugosa rubra —

The beautiful rich, green, wrinkled foliage alone would make this rose popular, for all ornamental plantings that require a shrub of about 5 feet in height but in addition, there are brilliant single red flowers that come in May and continue intermittently all summer. These ripen into tiny tomato-like seed-vessels of much ornamental value.

SPECIMEN TREE ROSES

Our tree roses are perfect specimens formed by budding on hardy, straight-growing stocks at a height of four or five feet from the ground.

PRICES ON TREE ROSES

	Each	Per Doz.
First Grade Trees	$1.25	$12.50

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF VARIETIES.

American Beauty—(Hybrid Perpetual).
Deep rose, shaded carmine; very large globular flower, produced on long stiff stems, richly perfumed. The well known high-priced flower of the American florist. Requiring the highest skill to get it at its best under glass, it also demands the most favorable conditions to amount to anything out doors.

Baby Rambler, Red—(Hybrid Tea).
A wonderful little rose. The flowers are small, bright red, in clusters similar to the popular Crimson Rambler. The plant is vigorous and hardy, and the foliage is apparently very free from the attacks of insects; blooms continuously.

Crimson Rambler—(Climbing).
The well-known rose, of which there have probably been more planted than any one-half dozen other varieties put together. Strong grower, flowers in panicles of 20 to 30 blooms, color bright vivid crimson. Has the appearance of a weeping tree, as the branches trail to the ground.

Dorothy Perkins—(Climbing).
A splendid new climbing rose, budded so as to form a weeping tree. In foliage and habit of growth it is remarkably like Crimson Rambler; the flowers are double, of good size and borne in clusters. The petals are very prettily rolled back and crinkled; buds remarkably handsome; color a clear shell pink and holds a long time without fading.

Frau Karl Druschki or Snow Queen—(Hybrid Perpetual).
Flowers very large, beautiful, pure white. This is the best white Hybrid Perpetual.

General Jacqueminot—(Hybrid Perpetual).
Brilliant crimson; not full, but large and extremely effective; fragrant, and of excellent hardy habit; forces well.

La France—(Hybrid Tea).
Bright pink rose; very large; very double and of excellent form; flowers continually throughout the season.

Magna Charta—(Hybrid Perpetual).
Bright pink, suffused with carmine; very large, full and fragrant with magnificent foliage. A free bloomer. For the earliest deep color is still the best.

Persian Yellow—(Garden).
Bright yellow, small, nearly full.

PERENNIALS AND HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

GERMAN IRIS IN THE FOREGROUND.
(See Page 92).

Perennials are a very valuable class of plants from all standpoints. Plant them in groups, along drives or walks or border your Shrubbery groupings with them. Imagine yourself in the above garden; could anything give you greater pleasure? The German Iris in the foreground blooms first and the other sorts continue throughout the Summer; your grounds always attractive and cut-flowers for indoors just for the little trouble in gathering.

Our list of Perennials gives a wide range and you may plan your flower garden to the satisfaction of the most discriminating. Carefully select your assortment of varieties, or if you wish us to help you, tell us the effect you wish to produce and we will suggest the arrangement and varieties to use.

PRICES ON MISCELLANEOUS PERENNIALS AND HERBACEOUS PLANTS

	Each	Per Doz.	Per 25	Per 100
Strong field grown plants, two years old.....	$0.25	$2.50	$5.00	$18.00

PERENNIALS AND HERBACEOUS PLANTS—(Continued)

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF VARIETIES

Achillea—(See Yarrow).

Adam's Needle—(See Yucca).

Althea Rosea—(See Hollyhock).

Anemone Canadensis or Pennsylvanica—(White Wind Flower).
The prettiest of our native wind-flowers, producing its large white flowers, which are slightly tinged with rose on the reverse side, in the greatest profusion from June to August; an excellent plant either for the border or rockery, and succeeds equally well in sun or shade.

Anemone Japonica Pulsatilla var. ruba—(Red Wind Flower).
These beautiful wind-flowers are one of the most important hardy plants. They begin blooming early in August and continue until cut down by the frost. Flowers red and excellent for cutting, lasting many days in good condition. The plants grow two to three feet high and are perfectly hardy if given several inches of mulch during the winter. They can be used in solid beds, borders or in clumps through the hardy border.

Aquilegia—(See Columbine).

Aster Novae Angliae var. rosea—(Aster Hardy Pink).
Rosy-pink, rather small flowers in September. Plant grows to three or four feet.

Aster Tartaricus—(Aster, Hardy Blue).
Small blue flowers in September and October. Plant grows to four or five feet.

Auratum Lily—(See Lilies, page 93).

Baby's Breath—(Gypsophila paniculata).
Grows to about three feet and produces a cloud of very small white flowers. Useful in combination with other cut flowers.

Balloon Flower—(See Platycodon).

Baptissia Australis—(False Indigo).
Blooms in June and July; height two to three feet; color dark blue. Very ornamental and effective and makes a good plant for border of shrubbery. Has a dark green foliage with numerous large showy spikes of bloom.

Blanket Flower—(See Gaillardia).

Bleeding Heart—(See Dicentra).

Blue Bell—(See Campanula).

Campanula Carpatica—(Blue Bell).
Blooms July to August; height eight to twelve inches; color blue. Of dwarf habit, especially used for borders of beds or for edging; also for rockery. Its deep blue flowers are very attractive and almost always in bloom.

Candida Lily—(See Lilies, page 93).

Cannas—(See page 94).

Chrysanthemum, Hardy Garden—
These beautiful late blooming plants are familiar to all; grow to about three feet. We offer them in colors as follows: Pink, Red, White and Yellow. In ordering please state color wanted.

Columbine, Rocky Mountain—(Aquilegia)
This is one of the most beautiful, low-growing, hardy perennials; about 18 inches to two feet. We have them in colors as follows: Blue, Mixed, White and Yellow. In ordering please state color wanted.

Convallaria—(See Lily of the Valley, page 93).

Coreopsis lanceolata—(Tickseed).
One of the best golden flowers for the garden, star-like blooms on long stems; excellent for cutting. Grows two to three feet and blooms from June until October.

Daisy, Burbank's Shasta—(Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum, hybridum).
This is one of our most desirable Perennials, the large, ray-like flowers being of the purest glistening white with golden yellow center and about four inches in diameter. The plants are perfectly hardy with a little mulching and grow to a height of one to two and a half feet according to soil and weather conditions. Blooms are produced throughout June, July and August.

Daisy, Pink—(See Pyrethrum roseum).

Dahlia—(See Dahlias, page 96.)

Day Lily—(See Lilies, page 93).

Delphinium—(See Larkspur).

Dianthus—(See Pinks).

Dicentra spectabilis—(Bleeding Heart).
An old favorite garden flower having rose and white heart shaped blossoms. It is very desirable and keeps well as a cut flower. The plant is perfectly hardy and grows to a height of two or three feet.

PERENNIALS AND HERBACEOUS PLANTS—(Continued)

Digitalis—(See Fox Glove).

Elegans Lily—(See Lilies, page 93).

Everlasting Pea—(See Perennial Pea).

Eulalia—(See Miscanthus).

False Dragon-Head—(See Physostegia).

False Indigo—(See Baptissia).

Fern, Hardy Minnesota Brake—
This is a very desirable fern for outdoor planting in densely shaded places. It is a strong grower, sometimes three to four feet high, and has coarse, deeply cut foliage.

Fern, Hardy Minnesota Maiden-Hair—
This is a handsome rather dwarfish out door fern. It is not a strong grower, but is absolutely hardy; grows to a height of two to two and a half feet, and has finely cut foliage.

Flags—(See Iris, page 92).

Flax, Perennial—(Linum perenne).
A very desirable hardy garden plant which grows about eighteen or twenty-four inches high. It produces deep blue, bell-shaped flowers in great profusion from June to September. This makes a very delicate border plant.

Fox Glove—(Digitalis purpurea).
An old-fashioned favorite, producing a wealth of blossoms during July and August, the color ranging from purple to almost white. The plants are hardy and grow from two and a half to four feet in height.

Funkia—(See Day Lily in Lilies, page 93)

Gaillardia aristata or grandiflora—
This flower is indispensable to the hardy flower garden. The flowers are bright golden yellow with a large orange-red center and retain their beauty for a long time after cutting. The plants are perfectly hardy, growing eighteen to twenty-four inches high, and produce a profusion of bloom from June to November.

German Iris—(See Iris, page 92).

Gladiolus—(See Gladioli, page 98).

Golden Banded Lily—(See Lilies, page 93).

Golden Glow—(See Rudbeckia).

Grasses, Ornamental—(See Miscanthus).

Gypsophila—(See Baby's Breath).

Helianthus—(See Sun-Flower).

Hibiscus—(See Mallow).

Hybrid Iris—(See Iris, page 92).

Hollyhocks—(Althaea rosea).
This is an old garden favorite growing six to eight feet high. It produces very showy blossoms, both double and single in various shades of color. We have the improved varieties in pink, red, white lavender and yellow. When ordering state the color desired and whether single or double flowers are wanted.

Iris—(See page 92).

Japanese Iris—(See Iris, page 92).

Larkspur—(Delphinium formosum).
This type of Larkspur produces soft porcelain-blue flowers on tall spikes three to four feet high. Is hardy and blooms from June to August.

Lathyrus latifolius—(See Perennial Pea).

Lilies—(See page 93).

Lily of the Valley—(See page 93).

Linum perenne—(See Flax).

Lychnis Chalcedonica—(Scarlet Lightning).
An old fashioned border plant growing about two feet high. Produces bright scarlet flowers in dense clusters in June and July.

Lychnis Chalcedonica var. alba—(White Lychnis).
Similar to the preceding, but having white flowers.

Mallow—(Hibiscus Moscheutos rosea).
A tall strong growing plant, sometimes six and seven feet in height. Large bell shaped, very showy rose-colored flowers in August and September.

Mallow, Crimson Eye—(Hibiscus Moscheutos).
Similar to the preceding, but having pure white flowers with a deep crimson center.

Marsh Mallow—(See Mallow).

Miscanthus Sinensis var. gracillimus—(Eulalia Japonica).
Sometimes known as Japanese Plume Grass; very ornamental and showy in the fall when the plumes appear; grows to a height of five to seven feet. This variety has narrow blades striped yellow in the center and green on the edges.

Miscanthus Sinensis var. variegatus—(Eulalia variegatus).
Similar to the preceding, excepting that it has much wider blades which are alternately striped with fine markings of green and yellow.

PERENNIALS AND HERBACEOUS PLANTS—(Continued)

Miscanthus Sinensis var. zebrinus—(Eulalia zebrinus).
Similar to the two preceding varieties, excepting its blades, which are green and banded with yellow.

Moss Pink—(See Phlox, page 97).
Paeony—(See Paeonies,, page 86).
Panama Lily—(See Lilies, page 93).
Papaver—(See Poppy).
Pasque Flower—(See Anemone rubra).

Perennial Pea—(Lathyrus latifolius).
This is the common and hardiest Everlasting Pea. The flowers are very similar to the common Sweet Pea, excepting they are borne in clusters. The plant is a strong grower and well adapted to cover wild rough places; succeeds either in sun or shade. We offer them in pink, red, white or mixed colors. In ordering state color desired.

Phlox divariacata—(Wild Sweet William).
A very attractive pinkish-blue, somewhat fragrant flower. The plant is hardy and grows ten to eighteen inches high, blooming early in the spring.

Phlox paniculata—(Tall Garden; see Phlox, page 97).

Physostegia Virginica—(False Dragon-Head, Pink).
An effective border plant, growing three to three and a half feet high; produces spikes of clear pinkish lavender flowers during July and August.
Physostegia Virginica var. alba—(False Dragon-Head, White).
Similar to the preceding, excepting the flowers which are white.

Pink Daisy—(See Pyrethrum roseum).

Pinks, Scotch—(Dianthus plumarius).
This is the common garden pink. The plant is low tufty, growing about twelve inches high; produces very fragrant medium sized flowers varying in color from white to pink, red and purplish. We offer them only in mixed colors.

Pinks, Sweet Williams—(Dianthus barbatus).
This is one of the oldest garden flowers. It is hardy and grows ten to eighteen inches high. The blossoms are produced in a round-topped, dense cyme and vary in color.

Platycodon grandiflorum — (Balloon Flower).
Very similar to Campanulas or Blue Bells, bearing a succession of deep blue star-shaped tuft-like flowers on stems eighteen inches to two feet in height. The season of blooming is from June to October.

Poppy, Oriental—(Papaver orientale).
One of the most brilliant and gorgeous hardy herbaceous plants. The flowers are bright orange-scarlet with a black blotch at the base of each petal. The flowers are borne on stems eighteen inches to two feet high and their season is during June and July.

Pumila Iris—(See Iris, page 65).
Pyrethrum roseum—(Pink Daisy).
Very similar to our native field daisy, growing two to three feet high and producing rich rosy flowers from June until August.

Ragged Robin—(See Lychnis).

Red-Hot Poker—(See Torch Lily).

Ribbon Grass—(See Miscanthus).

Rudbeckia laciniata var. flore pleno.—(Golden Glow).
The common double flowering Golden Glow. The plant is perfectly hardy and grows from six to eight feet high; flowers rich golden yellow three to four inches in diameter and borne on long, smooth stems; excellent for cutting. This plant makes a splendid back-ground for other Perennials and blooms from July until the latter part of September.

Budbeckia speciosa var. .Newmanii—(Newmann's Golden Glow).
This plant is similar to Golden Glow but is of dwarf nature, growing only two or three feet high. The flowers are about three inches in diameter and of a rich orange yellow with a velvety maroon center. The season of blooming is from July until October.

Scarlet Lightning—(See Lychnis Chalcedonica).

Shasta Daisy—(See Daisy).

Siberian Iris—(See Iris, page 92).

Speciosum Lily—(See Lilies, page 93).

Sun Flower, Perennial—(Helianthus Maximiliana).
This plant is similar in appearance to the common sun flower but is a Perennial. It grows from four to six feet high and produces fine velvety, golden-yellow flowers, blooming from August until October.

Sweet William—(See Pinks).

Tickseed—(See Coreopsis lanceolata).

Tiger Lily—(See Lilies, page 93).

Torch Lily—(See Lilies, page 93).

Tritoma—(See Torch Lliy in Lilies, page 93).

PERENNIALS AND HERBACEOUS PLANTS—(Continued)

Violet, Russian—(Viola var.)
This violet is similar to the English violet, but much hardier in every respect. The flower is dark, rich and velvety purple; very fragrant and of good size. Under favorable conditions the blooming season is quite extended.

White Lychnis—(See Lychnis).

Wild Sweet William—(See Phlox divariacata).

Wind Flower—(See Anemone).

Yarrow, The Pearl—(Achillea Ptarmica var., The Pearl).
This is a very effective border plant, growing about one to two feet high and producing small, very double, pure white flowers, which are valuable for cutting. It blooms from May until October.

Yarrow, Red—(Achillea Millefolium var. rubrum).

This is very much like the preceding, but cometimes grows more strongly, running from one to three feet. The plant is aromatic and the foliage fern-like; wine-red flowers.

Yellow Lilies—(See Lilies, page 93).

Yucca filamentosa—(Adam's Needle).

This plant is exceptionally hardy and will grow almost wherever planted. The foliage is flag-like and, to all purposes, evergreen. The flowers are borne profusely on spikes three and four feet high, the color being creamy white.

YUCCA FILAMENTOSA

For isolated positions on the lawn, what is more effective than the Yucca? It will grow on dry banks and is also indispensable for the rockery, with its broad, sword-like, evergreen foliage and immense branching spikes of drooping, fragrant, creamy white flowers. The plant is hardy and vigorous and will grow in any soil, but prefers sandy loam to all others. We especially recommend this for grouping with other hardy plants on account of its evergreen foliage, which relieves the bareness of Winter.

PAEONIES

A GLIMPSE OF ONE OF OUR PAEONY FIELDS.

Did you ever see a garden of cultivated Paeonies in full bloom—a garden strewn with a shattered sunset? Bright, showy flowers here, delicately tinted ones there—almost every variance of color is represented. One glance at such a sight will convince you that you must have a Paeony garden.

Paeonies are grown with success very easily; care in selection of varieties and preparation of the soil at the beginning and occasionally thereafter fertilization and slight cultivation of the soil. Any fairly good soil will produce good flowers in abundance, though a loam is best.

These plants should be planted in the Fall, but, when necessary, Spring planting will do, if carefully handled. In the Fall plant the crown of the plant about three inches under ground and cover the whole bed with a mulching of at least two inches of well decayed stable litter. In the Spring, plant to the same depth and keep the bed well cultivated, and see that the ground is kept moist, but not too wet.

The most pleasing effect is obtained by planting tall growing Perennials among your Paeonies, especially the later blooming varieties, such as Hardy Phlox, Physostegia or Platycodon. Also, the bed might be edged with Gaillardias, Daisies or some other low growing Perennials. You will then have flowers in your garden most of the Summer.

PAEONIES—(Continued)

PRICES ON PAEONY PLANTS

All varieties are classified according to price, the class being indicated after the name of each in the descriptive list. For example, th price of Bertha is given under Class A, the price of Alfred under Class C, etc.

Twenty-five at twice the dozen rate.

Small plants are those which will throw from two to four stems the first season after setting; Medium, those which will throw from four to six or eight; Large, those which will throw from eight to twelve or fourteen. You will find that our plants will be of liberal size. In fact, many growers list those which we call small as large, strong plants.

	Size	Each	Per Doz.
Class A	Small	$1.00	$10.00
	Medium	1.50	15.00
	Large	2.25	22.50
	Size	Each	Per Doz.
Class B	Small	$0.50	$5.00
	Medium	.75	7.50
	Large	1.25	12.50
	Size	Each	Per Doz.
Class C	Small	$0.25	$2.50
	Medium	.40	4.00
	Large	.75	7.50

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF VARIETIES

Alba Superbissima—
For price see Class B
Delicate, pure white flowers, outer petals, broad; center, fine and fringed; season, medium.

Alice—(Terry)
For price see Class B
Delicate, clear rose, changing to white; center tinged with cream; season, late-medium. This is a flower of exceptional merit.

Alfred—(Terry)
For price see Class C
Purplish-rose, edged white; yellow stamens; early. A very attractive semi-double flower.

Anna Swanson—(Terry)
For price see Class C
Large, fringed flower; bright crimson and rose; very desirable; mid-season.

Bertha—(Terry)
For price see Class A
Very large, full double flower; bright crimson; late. This is among the very best Paeonies grown and blooms very freely.

Belle Hough—(Terry)
For price see Class B
Large flower; bright purplish-crimson; mid-season.

Carnation—(Terry)
For price see Class C
Bright crimson throughout; outer petals, broad; center, finely fringed; mid-season. A good low-priced variety.

Centripetala Rosea—
For price see Class A
A most attractive flower; outer petals white; center, bright rose; late-medium.

Colonel Wilder—(Terry)
For price see Class C
Bright crimson; very double; blooms in clusters; mid-season.

Count Paris—
For price see Class C
Full double, bright crimson flowers; blooms late.

Crimson Queen—(Terry)
For price see Class B
Bright, light crimson; beautifully fringed; blooms in clusters; mid-season. This one is deserving of planting.

Delicatissima—
For price see Class B
This beautiful flower should be in every garden. Very large; delicate, clear pink, lighter in the center; very fragrant; free bloomer; exceptionally pretty in the bud; a quality flower in every sense. It is unexcelled as a cut-flower.

Dora Jensen—(Terry)
For price see Class C
Purplish-rose, edged white; a pleasing combination.

Doctor Lindley—(Terry)
For price see Class B
Large, dark crimson flower; a tall grower. Good in every way; mid-season.

Edulis Superba—(Lemon)
For price see Class C
Very large, bright rose flower; a beautiful early variety.

Euphemia—(Terry)
For price see Class B
Flesh-colored with crimson blotches; mid-season. One that is a little out of the ordinary.

PAEONIES—(Continued)

Festiva Maxima—(Miellez)
For price see Class B

This flower is the standard of perfection by which all other Paeonies have been judged for the past fifty years. It is the purest white with an occasional flake of red in the very center, which accentuates the whiteness. The blossoms are seven or eight inches in diameter and are borne on long, strong stems about forty inches above the ground. Its great value as a cut-flower is well known. Early.

General Canby—(Terry)
For price see Class C

Purplish-rose flowers; outer petals, broad; inner, fringed, flesh tipped with straw; tall plant; blooms early.

Golden Harvest—(Rosenfield)
For price see Class B

Blush guards with creamy-white center, which is carmine tipped, making a most pleasing combination; mid-season.

Grandiflora—
For price see Class C

A beautiful light crimson; tall, strong stems; late. Good for cut-flowers and very fragrant.

Humeii—
For price see Class B

An old variety, but still considered one of the very best late ones. The flower is immense, bending down the strong stems, which gives the plant a sort of weeping habit; deep rosy-pink; shaggy petals.

GRANDIFLORA. (See above).

PAEONIES—(Continued)

MRS. DOUGLAS. (See below).

We believe that Mrs. Douglas is one of the very best white varieties. It is a sure, heavy bloomer and makes excellent cut-flowers and is generally in full bloom just before and on Memorial day.

Many of our customers, who wish to reap a little financial reward from their flowers, plant quite a few Paeonies and find ready sale for the flowers. If you have plenty of room and the inclination, we would advise planting a reasonable number with that intention, as we can quote very attractive prices on quantities of plants for such use.

Irene—(Terry)
For price see Class B
Outside petals broad, pale purple; inside, bright straw, finely fringed; mid-season.

Jupiter—(Terry)
For price see Class B
Large, full double, crimson shading to light rose; early.

Luey Meneray—(Terry)
For price see Class A
Large, dark-red flower; very double; rapid grower; a late one of extraordinary quality.

Maude Smith—(Terry)
For price see Class C
Light crimson; full double; an attractive late one.

Mrs. Douglas —
For price see Class A
Pure white except the outer petals, which are slightly tinted with rose; center finely fringed; mid-season.

PAEONIES—(Continued)

Mrs. Fletcher—(Terry)
For price see Class B
Deep, dark rose-color; late-medium; a fine one.

Nigra—(Terry)
For price see Class B
Full double flower, the darkest crimson of any; long willowy stems; blooms late.

Olive Logan—(Terry)
For price see Class C
Purplish-rose; center, dark, tipped with white; late.

Papaveriflora—(Lemon)
For price see Class B
Clear, bright rose; center fringed; early mid-season.

Pink—
For price see Class C
Full double flowers. A beautiful shade of pink.

Plenissima Rosea—
For price see Class B
Large flower; full double; bright rose; mid-season. This is one of the best.

PLENISSIMA ROSEA. (See above).

The above is one of the very nicest pink varieties and is generally a favorite with all who see it. In fact, all of the varieties we have are good, many are unexcelled. Our list has been prepared with over fifteen years of careful testing on our own grounds.

PAEONIES—(Continued)

Pottsii—
For price see Class C
Dark crimson; yellow stamens showing through the flower; early.

Princeps—
For price see Class C
Straw color, changing to white; outside petals broad; inside, fringed; early.

Princess of Wales—(Terry)
For price see Class B
White, mottled and variegated with rose; early.

Princess Ellen—(Terry)
For price see Class A
This is a very large flower of great depth. It is a beautiful purplish-rose, shaded to flesh color; blooms early. Princess Ellen is bound to please the most fastidious.

Red—
For price see Class C
Full double flower. Beautiful shade of red.

Revesii—
For price see Class C
An old but good variety. Soft, rosy, flesh color, sometimes touched with red.

Reine Des Francais—
For price see Class C
Delicate cream-color, changing to white finely fringed; outer petals broader and delicate rose; early.

Rose Fragrans—
For price see Class B
Bright, dark rose; exceptionally fragrant; full double; late.

Sadie Evans—(Terry)
For price see Class B
Outside petals broad, light rose; inner, fringed, light cream, almost white; late.

Sadie Walker—(Terry)
For price see Class B
Large, bright-rose flower; petals, broad; late.

Terry—(Terry)
For price see Class A
This is one of the daintiest flowers grown. It is not as large as many, but is full double and carries from one to three flowers on each stem. Its keeping quality, after being cut, is unsurpassed. In every way it is most desirable; broad, pure-white outer petals; yellow inner ones; a most delicate fragrance.

Terry's Superba—(Terry)
For price see Class B
This flower never fails to attract attention, as it is without doubt one of the very heaviest-blooming Paeonies known. The foliage is almost obscured by the large light-purplish pink white flowers, which sometimes come in clusters of two or three. The outer petals are a soft purplish pink, the inner ones light straw—almost white.

Thomas Meehan—(Terry)
For price see Class C
Light rose, edged white; large flower, full double; one of the best early ones.

Tricolor Grandiflora—
For price see Class B
Dark purplish-rose outer petals; center, straw color and white; late. No description can do justice to its beauty.

Venus—(Terry)
For price see Class A
Pale flesh, changing to white; very large; full double; late.

Victor—(Terry)
For price see Class B
Crimson with lighter stripes; full double; blooms early.

White—
For price see Class C
Full double flowers. Delicately shaded.

Whittleyi—
For price see Class C
One of the oldest full double, white Paeonies, but of no lesser merits than some of the new ones. Gives a large, full flower, which keeps well when cut. It is very pretty in the bud. Mid-season.

SINGLE PAEONIES.

Defiance—(Terry)
For price see Class B
Bright crimson with fine, golden stamens; early.

Mrs. Key—(Terry)
For price see Class C
Tall grower; flower, purplish-crimson with yellow stamens; early.

Mabel—(Terry)
For price see Class C
Crimson, edged white; tall; early.

Pink— For price see Class C
Beautiful shade of pink.

Reine Des Fleurs—(Terry)
For price see Class C
Rosy pink, turning almost pure white; early.

Red— For price see Class C
Beautiful shade of red.

White— For price see Class C
Beautifully tinted white.

IRIS.

(See Illustration, page 81).

GERMAN IRIS

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF VARIETIES

The "Standards" are the three upright curling petals and the "Falls" are the three drooping petals. All the varieties given below are early flowering, May or June.

Bronze—
About thirty inches high. Standards, tinged with bronze; falls darker.

Celeste—
Fine satiny blue. One of the most beautiful, highly recommended for cut flowers.

Hector—
Standards soft clouded yellow. Falls velvety crimson; thirty inches.

L'Avenir—
Lavender, a beautiful shade.

Liabaud—
Yellow and maroon, fine.

Mme. Chereau—
Clear white, handsomely feathered and bordered with blue; undulated edge; tall grower.

Purple—
About 2½ to 3 feet high. Standards tinged purple; falls purplish-lilac.

Sappho—
Thirty-two inches. Standards deep violet blue, falls dark velvety royal purple; distinct, very large, fragrant; one of the best; first to bloom.

Silver King—
The earliest of the tall large type of ideal full form, and when first unfolding is of the softest pale blue, silvery-white at maturity.

White—
About three feet high. Whole flower delicate creamy white.

Yellow—
About three feet high, whole flower deep yellow, except the falls, which are bordered with bronze.

	Each	Per Doz.	Per 25
All above varieties			
Strong plants	$0.20	$2.00	$4.00

JAPANESE IRIS

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF VARIETIES

The season of blooming is from the middle of June till almost August 1st. These Iris need winter protection in the north.

Eclaire—
Largest white.

Mount Hood—
Light blue, shaded darker.

Norma—
Very deep lavender, double.

Oriole—
Deep amaranth, yellow center.

Paragon—
Rich velvety purple; center marked with orange, very distinct.

Topaz—
Light rose, single.

Victor—
Violet purple, with white veins.

	Each	Per Doz.	Per 25
All above varieties			
Strong Plants	$0.25	$2.50	$5.00

SIBERIAN IRIS

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF VARIETIES

Yale Blue—
Strong, free-growing Iris, adapted to almost any position, producing a mass of deep blue flowers under the most adverse conditions from June to August.

	Each	Per Doz.	Per 25
Strong Plants	$0.35	$3.50	$6.50

PUMILA HYBRID IRIS

Dwarf variety of German Iris, growing about eight inches, very free bloomnig, sweet scented, and about two weeks earlier.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF VARIETIES

Cyanea—
Rich royal-purple with black shading.

Florida—
Beautiful lemon-yellow, shaded darker.

	Each	Per Doz.	Per 25
Both above varieties			
Strong Plants	$0.20	$2.00	$3.75

LILIES.

PRICES OF LILY BULBS AND ROOTS

	Each	Per Doz.	Per 25
Strong blooming size	$0.25	$2.50	$5.00

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF VARIETIES

Blackberry Lily—(Belemcanda Chinensis)
Grows to about two or three feet; produces an orange-colored flower, spotted red. Hardy perennial and of easy culture.

Day Lily, Blue—(Funkia caerulea)
Has broad leaves five to ten inches long; flowers in long, lax, racemes; tube-like expanding into bell-shape, deep blue. Hardy if roots are protected; grows to twelve or eighteen inches.

Day Lily, White—(Funkia subcordata)
Large, pure-white flowers, having an orange-like odor; foliage grows fifteen to twenty inches high. Hardy perennial; roots should have mulching.

Elegans Lily—(Lilium elegans)
A perennial bulb, grows with a stiff stem, one to two feet high. The flowers are of good size and range in color from yellow to orange-red.

Golden Banded Lily—(Lilium auratum)
Perennial bulb, throwing a stem two to four feet high; flowers in short racemes; white, more or less banded with yellow and spotted with purple.

Japan Lily—(See Golden Banded Lily)
Lemon Lily—(See Yellow Garden Lily)
Lily of the Valley—(See below).
Lilium auratum—(See Golden Banded Lily)

Lilium Batemanniae—(Lilium elegans var. fulgens)
Similar to Lilium Elegans, but of a fine orange-red.

Lilium candidum—(See Madonna Lily)
Lilium longiflorum—
Bulb throwing a stem one to three feet high, erect. Flowers, nearly horizontal, fragrant, waxy white.

Lilium pardalinum—
Stems, two to three feet high; flowers bright red with orange toward the center, marked with large purplish brown spots.

Madonna Lily—(Lilium candidum)
Bulb; stems stiff and erect, about two to four feet; flowers, pure white and fragrant in racemes.

Panama Lily—(Ismene or Hymenocallis calathina)
Grows eighteen to twenty-four inches high, each stalk bearing two to five flowers, creamy white and fragrant.

Speciosum Lily, Red—(Lilium speciosum rubrum)
Similar to the following, but with dark pinkish-red flowers.

Speciosum Lily, White—(Lilium speciosum album)
Perennial bulb, producing stems two to four feet high. White flowers more or less suffused with pink and dotted red.

Tiger Lily—(Lilium tigrinum)
Perennial bulb throwing a stem three to five feet high; flowers, bright orange red, thickly spotted with large purplish dots.

Torch Lily — (Tritoma or Kniphofia aloides)
Flag-like leaves, two to three feet long, produces fire red flowers on an erect spike two or three feet high. Hardy south, but tender north.

Yellow Garden Lily — (Hemerocallis flava)
One of the hardiest and most delightful of perennial lilies; tube long light, lemon yellow.

Tuberose—(Excelsior Pearl). Plant only in the spring.
Short stalks with full heads of double, creamy-white, fragrant flowers.

	Each	Per Doz.	Per 25
Strong Bulbs	$0.05	$0.50	$1.00

Caladium Esculentum—(Elephant Ears). Plant only in the spring.
This is very popular on account of the ornamental foliage; produces large elephant-ear shaped leaves, sometimes four to six feet long.

	Each	Per Doz.	Per 25
Strong Bulbs	$0.35	$3.50	$6.50
Medium Bulbs	.25	2.50	4.50
Small Bulbs	.15	1.50	2.75

Lily of the Valley—(Convallaria majalis)
A dainty herb, producing small, white tubular flowers early in the spring.

	Each	Per Doz.	Per 25	Per 100
Strong Pips ..	$0.05	$0.50	$1.00	$3.50

CANNAS.

BURBANK. **(See page 95).**

Cannas are almost indispensable; as, to meet certain requirements, nothing else will quite take their place. Of course, it is necessary to remove them from the ground each Fall and store in a cool, frost-proof, dry place, but one is amply repaid for this slight trouble. We list a complete assortment of colors and you will notice that you may have plants that will grow to any desired height. Plant only in the spring.

PRICES ON CANNA BULBS

(Dry Bulbs, Ready for Planting; No Potted Plants)

Twenty-five of one variety at twice the dozen rate.

	Each	Per Doz.
Named Varieties—		
Strong, first grade bulbs	$0.25	$2.50
Mixed—Containing good varieties, but none labeled.		
Strong, first grade bulbs	.15	1.00

CANNAS—(Continued)

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF VARIETIES

Allemania—
A splendid variety, growing five feet. The outer petals are bright scarlet with a broad yellow border, the inside colors being scarlet and dark red, beautifully mottled and variegated. Green foliage.

Black Prince—
Five feet. Very large flowers of intense, deep velvety maroon; a strong erect grower; green foliage with mahogany-colored stems.

Black Beauty, Improved—
Five feet. The bronze foliage is almost as fine as original Black Beauty. Flowers are large and a brilliant red.

Burbank—
Four and a half feet. A giant in size with nearest approach to semi-double flowers; beautiful, rich canary-yellow, the throat finely spotted crimson; green foliage.

Cloth of Gold—
Three feet. Beautiful, pure orange, tinted with gold and coppery red. Bronze foliage.

Comte de Sachs—
Four feet. Clear crimson-scarlet and carried well above the foliage which is green.

David Harum—
Three feet. Bright vermillion-scarlet mottled with deep red. Bronze foliage.

Eastern Beauty—
Four feet. Flowers a charming shade of light salmon and orange, changing after two or three days to an attractive flesh pink; very attractive. Bronze foliage

Florence Vaughan—
Three and a half feet. Rich golden yellow, thickly spotted with bright red. Green foliage.

Giant Bronze—
Seven to eight feet. One of the brightest and best. Good for center of beds. Broad bronze foliage. The flowers are red shaded with orange.

Gladiator—
Five feet. Color is yellow, spotted with red. A strong, vigorous grower, with fine green foliage and large heads of flowers that stand the storms and hot sunshine better than any other Canna. It blooms continually and is one of the finest varieties we offer.

Hiawatha—
Three feet. Bronze foliage. Large flowers with broad crimped petals. Color, delicate rosy pink, with border of clear cerise.

Indiana—
Grows to six feet; green foliage. Large flowers, glistening, golden orange, daintily marked and striped with red.

King Humbert—
Four feet. Has flowers as large as the largest of the orchid-flowering Cannas. Bright orange-scarlet streaked with crimson. Foliage is bronze with brownish green stripes; large, thick and leathery. A strong, robust grower.

Louise—
Five feet. Large flowers of soft rose-pink, delicately dappled and streaked with red; blooms abundantly; green foliage.

Luray—
Four feet. Splendid large heads of gorgeous flowers; clean, bright pink; excellent for massing; green foliage.

Martha Washington—
Three feet. The flowers are extra large, often measuring over five inches across. Color clear, bright rose-pink. A prodigious bloomer; green foliage.

Mount Blanc—
Grows three feet. Green foliage and pure white flowers.

Mrs. Carl Kelsey—
Six to seven feet. Foliage green with a narrow edge of purple, and with erect, full heads of enormous flowers. Orange-scarlet, flaked and striped with golden yellow; petals wavy edged. We know of no other Canna so marvelously marked—an ornament to any garden.

Pennsylvania—
Six feet. The flowers are pure, deep scarlet, of immense size. A most excellent sort; green foliage.

Venus—
Four feet. The color is a gay, rosy pink with a mottled border of creamy yellow. It blooms splendidly with heads erect and flowers always bright, because the old ones drop off as fast as the new ones come; green foliage.

Triumph—
Three feet. A handsome shade of deep rich crimson, held erect on fine, well-built trusses and strong stems; green foliage. A constant bloomer.

Wyoming—
Seven feet. One of the most majestic Cannas. Blossoms orange-colored, true orchid-shape, with large, rounded petals that flap and flutter in the breeze like glistening silken flags. Foliage, green.

DAHLIAS.

The Dahlia is rapidly becoming one of our most important Fall flowering bulbs. They are quite easily grown, but must be removed from the ground in the Fall and stored in a cool, dry, frost-proof place for the Winter. The Cactus varieties are more slender growers than the other sorts and the foliage and flowers are more delicate. The Show types are generally stiff, heavy growers and the flowers are large and compact. The Decorative is a Cactus Hybrid produced largely from the seedlings of the Show flowers. This latter type is not clearly defined, as most all varieties vary greatly in habit.

PRICES ON DAHLIA BULBS
(Dry Bulbs Ready for Planting)

Twenty-five of one variety at twice the dozen rate.

	Each	Per Doz.
Named Varieties —		
Strong, first grade tubers	$0.25	$2.50
Mixed—Containing good varieties, but none labeled.		
Strong, first grade tubers	.10	1.00

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF VARIETIES

A. F. Bishop—(Decorative)
A rich, clear lilac—an unusual color in this type.

Countess of Lonsdale—(Cactus)
The freest-flowering Cactus Dahlia in the collection, and perfect in form. Color, an exquisite shade of rich salmon, with just a suspicion of apricot at the base of the petals. Towards the tips the color deepens gradually to the softest carmine pink. Height, three feet.

Dainty—(Cactus)
Most fittingly described by its name. The dainty coloring baffles description but may be partly described as a lemon base, shading to an exquisite rosy pink at the tips. It has the good quality of freedom of bloom. Height, four feet.

Earl of Pembroke—(Cactus)
Deep purple maroon, fine form.

Estella—(Cactus)
Color, variable; ground varying from blush to dark pink, heavily streaked and marked with red.

Floral Park Jewel—(Show)
Rich purple red tipped and striped with white. Sometimes solid color. Very early and free.

Glen Eyrie—(Decorative)
A superb new lemon yellow. A large, finely formed flower borne on good, stout stems. Some of the flowers show tips of white. Will undoubtedly become one of the popular yellows of the future. Height four feet.

Glori de Lyon—(Show)
Pure white. The largest white Dahlia in cultivation; round as a ball.

Jeanne Charmet—(Decorative)
Is of exquisite form and color. Flowers are very large and stems exceptionally long. Color, a shading of pink-lilac, each petal edged with white. Very fine. Height, four feet.

Maid of Kent—(Decorative)
Intense scarlet, variegated with pure white; frequently a solid scarlet.

Manitou—(Decorative)
The flowers are uniformly even in outline and always full to the center. Immense size—often eight inches in diameter. The color is pleasing, being an amber bronze with a distinct shading of pink. Not suitable for cutting as the flower is too large and the stems rather short. Height, four feet.

Mrs. Chas. Turner—(Cactus)
Extra large, with long pointed petals and perfect in form. Bright lemon yellow.

Purple Gem—(Show)
Rich royal purple, clear and constant. This variety is a decided improvement over the old varieties. A first-class flower.

Souvenir Douzon—(Decorative)
An immense flower with broad, flat petals and full to the center. This one is undoubtedly the largest red in the decorative section.

The Baron—(Show)
A strong, robust grower, producing bright yellow flowers, sometimes tipped with white. In form the flower is nearly round. Stems long. An excellent variety for cutting.

HARDY PHLOX.

A BED OF HARDY PHLOX.

These beautiful hardy border plants are among the most effective plants of the garden during the summer and autumn. Planted in beds, they make a good showing, but are more pleasing when planted in hardy borders, especially when interspersed with shrubs. Often blooms for three months, beginning in June, and as the plant increases in size each year, a well grown clump will send up a number of stalks until you have a solid mass of color.

PRICES ON PHLOX PLANTS

Twenty-five of one variety at twice the dozen rate.

	Each	Per Doz.
Named Varieties—		
Two years, first grade	$0.25	$2.50
Mixed—Containing good varieties, but none labeled.		
Two years, first grade	.15	1.50

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF VARIETIES

Beranger—
White, suffused pink, bright crimson eye. Two and one-half to three feet.

Brilliance—
Brilliant scarlet; slightly penciled lighter. Three feet.

Champs d'Elissee—
Bright rose magenta, effective shade. A good one of its color. About two feet.

Deliverance—
Deep lilac with Tyrian red eye. Very attractive. Two and one-half to three feet.

Eclaireur—
Reddish carmine, dark eye, lighter halo. Very showy; large flower and cluster. One and one-half to two feet.

Jean d'Arc—
White dwarf; free bloomer. About one and one-half feet.

Pantheon—
Deep salmon; pale rose center. Three feet.

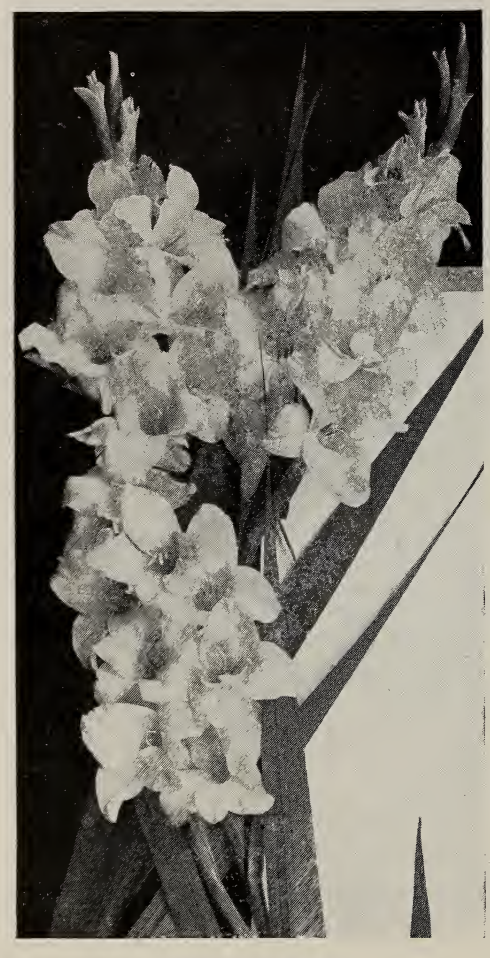
Prof. Schliemann—
Pure mauve, with crimson carmine eye. One and one-half feet.

Queen—
Large loose clusters of pure white flowers. Grows to about three feet.

Sunshine—
Deep pink, penciled white. Rose center; two and one-half feet.

GLADIOLI.

Gladioli are especially desirable for borders and planting in beds; the flowers are excellent for cutting. We list the varieties which give the most satisfactory results as to range of color and blooming qualities. Like Cannas and Dahlias, these bulbs must be removed from the ground and stored in a cool, dry, frost-proof place for the Winter. Plant only in the spring.



MADAME MONNERET.

PRICES ON GLADIOLUS BULBS

(Dry Bulbs, Ready for Planting)

Twenty-five of one variety at twice the dozen rate.

Named Varieties—	Each	Per Doz.
Strong, first grade....	$0.10	$1.00

Mixed—Containing good varieties, but none labeled.
Strong, first grade

Each	Per Doz.	Per 100
$0.05	$0.50	$3.50

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF VARIETIES

America—

A very delicate lavender-pink, might be called tinted white.

Brenchleyensis—
Fine old variety, with vermillion-scarlet flowers.

Brilliant—
Flowers orange-red, with carmine and white throat.

Canary Bird—
Yellow.

Ceres—
Flowers pure white, spotted with purplish rose.

Madame Monneret—
Delicate rose.

Oddity—
Deep amaranth-red, deeply suffused with purple-blue; red and white mottled throat.

Thalia—
White, flamed and streaked with carmine.

WE STRIVE TO GIVE ABSOLUTE SATISFACTION.

All nursery stock is perishable to some extent and there are sometimes delays in shipping. If for this reason or any other, we request that the customer immediately reports any unsatisfactory shipment. We will be glad to make a proper adjustment without delay.

TULIPS.

EFFECTIVE PLANTING OF TULIPS.

Plant Tulips Only in the Fall

Entirely hardy in coldest localities where other flowers refuse to live, they enjoy full sunshine and a moderately good soil. By carefully selecting the different sorts, a succession of early, mid-season and late or May flowering Tulips will keep a magnificent display for some time. They look dazzling in the herbaceous border, among the shrubbery where the perennials follow with their lovely bloom and serve to hide the untidiness of the dying foliage of early Tulips. While mixed Tulips serve to make a bright spot anywhere, still for carefully planned color effects, we invariably recommend bulbs chosen as to color. Many color schemes can be successfully carried out if care is made in the selection.

Single Early Tulips

Suitable for bedding. Colors, Brilliant Scarlet, Scarlet, Red, Golden Yellow, Bright Pink, Red and Yellow, White shaded with Rose, and variegated.

Double Early Tulips

Assorted colors, as given in Single Early.

Late or May Flowering Tulips

Assorted colors, as given in Single Early.

Parrot Tulips

Constantinople, Red; Lutea, Large Yellow; Cramoisi, Brilliant Deep Crimson, with Dark Center; Couleur Cafe, Brown and Wellow.

Darwin Tulips (Colors same as Single Early.)

Prices on all Tulips.

Mixed	Per 12	$0.40	Per 100	$3.00
Named	Per 12	.50	Per 100	3.50

HYACINTHS.

Hyacinths are the most showy of all flowering bulbs. Planted in beds, used as a border, or even around shrubs, nothing can equal them in brilliancy of color. Although mixed varieties add greatly to the appearance of the home, it is much better to choose select named sorts or colors so as to arrange the beds in harmony. Let us send you an assortment and we guarantee to please.

Plant Only in the Fall.

Single Hyacinths

White, Blue, Yellow, Red and Rose, Violet-Purple and Purple.

Double Hyacinths

White, Red and Rose, Blue, Violet-Purple and Lavender.

Prices on Hyacinths.

Mixed	Each $0.15	Per doz. $1.25	Per 100 $10.00
Named	Each .20	Per doz. 1.50	Per 100 12.00

NARCISSUS.

The Narcissus ranks almost with the Tulip. When planted in masses or beds, they are especially attractive. Also, for bordering walks or drives, they are very effective, but should be planted in connection with later blooming Plants or Shrubs when used in prominent places on the lawn.

Plant Only in the Fall.

Single and double varieties. Colors, Yellow; Creamy White; White, Trumpet Rich Yellow; Sulphur White, Trumpet Yellow; and Creamy White with Primose Crown.

Prices on Narcissus.

Mixed	Per 12 $0.50	Per 100 $3.50	
Named	Per 12 .60	Per 100 4.50	

MISCELLANEOUS BULBS.

For Fall Planting Only.

Snowdrop—Single and double, a general favorite of Spring flowers. The earliest flowering is the single sort, which is graceful and beautiful, commencing to bloom before the snow is fairly off the ground in Spring. Succeeded by the double-flowered variety, with its elegant drooping, snow-white bloom.

Per 12.....$0.35 Per 100.....$2.50

Scilla—Intensely rich blue, early-flowering, contrasting with the snow-white of the Snowdrop and the varied hues of the crocus. Most valuable for permanent edging, or planted in bunches of a dozen or so.

Per 12.....$0.40 Per 100.....$3.00

Jonquils—A flower resembling the Narcissus.

Per 12.....$0.35 Per 100.....$2.50

Crocus—A favorite, one of the earliest flowers seen in the Spring. Neat, dwarf, and compact in growth, and the blossoms of bright colors. Plant closely, say two inches apart and three inches deep and they make a pretty display immediately after the snow goes off in the Spring. Very effective if planted in the grass on lawns.

Per 12.....$0.35 Per 100.....$2.50

PARTIAL VIEW OF ONE OF OUR FIELDS OF DECIDIOUS TREES.

We grow thousands of the standard varieties of Shade, Ornamental and Parking trees and can furnish large quantities. If you wish larger sizes than listed in the foregoing, ask for a special quotation.

BURNING NURSERY STOCK NOT UP TO OUR STANDARD OF QUALITY.

The above illustration is given to give you an idea how it is possible for some dealers to offer stock at ridiculously low prices. We use every care in our nursery work, but often a tree is injured in some way; perhaps a cultivator swingle-tree strikes a tree or a horse breaks the top; maybe there is an accident in digging. Even with the utmost care, many trees produced are not up to our standard.

Many growers feel that they cannot afford to destroy such stock, but we feel that it is to our interest, as well as that of our customers to burn inferior stock. Neither do we allow it to get on the market by disposing of it to unscrupulous dealers, who are looking for a chance to make a larger margin of profit.

Though we do use such care, we realize that our men are liable to make mistakes in grading as to both size and quality. If there are any such mistakes made, we want to know it and you will do us a kindness by asking for a correction, should you receive anything that is not just right.

Buy Meneray Quality Trees and Shrubs for permanent results----It pays.

GENERAL SPRAYING INSTRUCTIONS.

The following instructions have been compiled from the Spraying Bulletins issued by the Horticultural Departments of the Agricultural Experimental Stations of several of the Middle-West states. We are largely indebted to Prof. J. Ralph Cooper, Lincoln, Nebraska ,and Prof. S. A. Beach, Ames, Iowa. We refer you to Bulletin No. 24 from the former and Bulletin No. 127 from the latter. If any question arises for which the following does not suffice, we will be glad to advise to the best of our ability.

1. General Treatment for Apples.

When to Spray.	What to Use and What For.
1. After the cluster buds expand and before the blossoms open.	Bordeaux mixture 3-3-50, see (16) or lime sulfur at strength given in (27) for **apple scab,** canker, and leaf spot. Lead arsenate 3 pounds to 50 gallons, for **curculio,** bud moths, casebearers, canker worms, tent caterpillars, and other leaf-eating insects. **The most important single treatment for apple scab.** Important for curculio and other insects named.
2. Just as the last blossoms are falling.	"Blackleaf 40" see (41), if needed for plant lice, spray early before leaves begin to curl. Lead arsenate 2 pounds to 50 gallons of water for codling moth and curculio as directed in (32). **The most important single treatment for codling moth.** Important for curculio and effective against other leaf-eating The next treatment, No. 3, may be combined with this, but when the trees are drenched as they should be at this spraying there will be greater danger of spray injury, but the injury may not be enough to equal the added expense of giving treatment 3 separately.
3. Immediately following 2.	Lime sulfur at strength indicated in (27) for apple scab and other diseases. May be combined with 2 as above indi-
4. Ten to twenty days after 3. If cloudy, wet weather prevails, spray in ten days.	Lime sulfur as in 3 for same diseases. Lead arsenate 2 pounds to 50 gallons for leaf-eating insects. Where bitter rot and blotch are very troublesome use bordeaux mixture 4-4-50 instead of lime sulfur.
5. About 9 weeks after 4, i. e., in late July or early August.	Bordeaux mixture 4-4-50, (17) for apple blotch, bitter rot and late attacks of scab. Lead arsenate 2 pounds to 50 gallons for second brood codling moth and other leaf-eating insects. Very important in fighting second brood codling moth, bitter rot, and blotch.
6. Ten to twenty days after 5.	Repeat 5 if needed for either second brood codling moth, blotch, bitter rot, or late attack of apple scab.
7. Dormant Season. In spring just as the buds begin to break.	Lime sulfur for San Jose scale, oyster shell bark louse, scurfy bark louse, and other scale insects. Use at strength indicated for use in dormant season against San Jose scale in (27).

1. General Treatment for Apples—(Continued.)

2. Special Treatment. Where long neglected orchards are being sprayed for the first time, or where there are special invasions of canker worms, bud moths, casebearers, or other leaf-eating insects, it is advisable to begin spraying earlier than the time indicated for treatment 1 in the preceding schedule.

Spray just as the green tips of the first leaves burst through the buds as directed at the bottom of the schedule under "dormant season" treatment. Use lime sulfur as indicated in 27 for San Jose scale and other scale insects. It is good also for scab and other diseases. Use lead arsenate 3 pounds to 50 gallons for leaf-eating insects, the same as directed under 1.

DO NOT SPRAY THE BLOSSOMS.

3. Much damage may be done by spraying when the trees are in bloom. Such treatment prevents many of the blossoms from setting fruit. It also poisons many insects which are valuable because they assist in cross-pollinating the blossoms and thereby in many cases insure a much better setting of the fruit. When the trees are very full of blossoms, spraying in bloom may not be disastrous because not all of the blossoms open at the same time and therefore not all are killed. But whenever the bloom is scant, spraying the trees in full bloom is almost sure to destroy the larger portion of the crop.

4. General Treatment for Cherries.

When to Spray Cherries.	What to Spray With and What For.
1. Just before the blossoms open.	Bordeaux mixture (16) or lime sulfur (27) for fruit rot. Arsenate of lead (32) **for curculio.** Very important for fighting curculio.
2. Just after the blossoms fall.	Repeat 1 for fruit rot, leaf spot, slugs and curculio. Important.
3. 10 to 15 days after 2.	Use ammoniacal copper carbonate (25) or lime sulfur for fruit rot and leaf spot. Bordeaux should not be used at this time as it would show on the ripe fruit.
4. Just after fruit is picked.	Bordeaux mixture for leaf spot, with lead arsenate for slugs and other insects. Important.
5. From 2 to 3 weeks after 4.	Repeat 4. Important.
6. Whenever slugs first come on the leaves. In middle Iowa the first brood begins to appear about the middle of June. The second in late July or early August.	Lead arsenate or hellebore (43) or soap solution (42) or fresh slaked lime powder Paris green is more liable to burn the leaves than is lead arsenate.
7. When lice first appear and **before the leaves curl.**	Nicotine sulfate (41).

5. General Treatment for Peaches.

FOR THE DORMANT SEASON.

When to Spray.	What to Spray With and What For.
Before the buds get large, **certainly before April first.**	Bordeaux mixture (16) or lime sulfur (27) for leaf curl and brown rot.
Peach Tree Borer.	Dig out borers in spring and fall and treat trunks by painting the trunks and bases of the larger limbs in June with Portland cement mixed to creamy consistency with skim milk; work well into all crotches and crevices in bark.

5. General Treatment for Peaches—(Continued.)

FOR THE GROWING SEASON.

When to Spray.	What to Spray With.
1. Shortly after blooming when the fruit is bursting the shucks or calyxes.	Arsenate of lead 2 lbs. to 50 gallons milk of lime made from about 2 lbs. fresh lump lime (32). Very important for curculio.
2. 2 to 4 weeks after 1.	Lime sulfur for brown rot and scab. Arsenate of lead 2 pounds to 50 gallons for curculio. Important.
3. About a month before the fruit ripens.	Self-boiled lime sulfur for brown rot and scab. Early varieties may not require this treatment.

6. General Treatment for Plums.

When to Spray.	What to Spray With and What For.
1. Just before the blossoms open.	Arsenate of lead (32) for curculio. **Very important.** Bordeaux mixture (16) or lime sulfur (27) for brown rot.
2. Just after the blossoms fall.	Arsenate of lead (32) for curculio and other leaf eating insects. **Important.** Bordeaux mixture (16) or lime sulfur for brown rot and leaf spot. **Important.**
3. About 15 days after blossoms fall.	Repeat 2.
4. Soon after the middle of June.	Repeat 2.
5. Late July or early August.	Lime sulfur or ammoniacal copper carbonate or eau celeste soap (24) for fruit rot and leaf spot.
6. When lice first appear and before the leaves curl.	Nicotine sulfate (41).
7. Whenever black knot is found.	Cut out all knots and burn them. Make the cut at least 3 or four inches back of the knot so as to get all of the fungous threads.

Do not use paris green on plums nor bordeaux mixture on Japanese plums because of liability to injure the foliage.

7. General Treatment for Grapes.

When to Spray.	What to Spray With and What For.
1. When the first leaves are one-third grown.	Bordeaux mixture (16) for mildews and black rot. **Important.** Add lead arsenate 4 lbs. and molasses 1 gallon to 50 gallons for flea beetles if needed.
2. Just before the blossoms open.	Bordeaux mixture (16) for mildews and black rot. Lead arsenate 3 lbs. and molasses 1 gallon to 50 gallons of water or of bordeaux mixture for grape root worm, rose chafer, berry moth and curculio if needed
3. Just after the fruit sets.	Repeat 2. **Important.**
4. 10 to 20 days after 3.	Repeat 2.
5. 10 to 20 days after 4.	Repeat 2 if black rot or berry moth is abundant.
Special treatment about the last of June or first of July when beetles become most numerous and before egg laying begins.	Lead arsenate 3 lbs., molasses 1 gallon to 50 gallons of bordeaux mixture or water for grape root worm. Clean cultivation during May and June will kill many of the pupae of this insect.

Lime sulfur must not be used on grapes. The lead arsenate may be omitted if the insects mentioned are not troublesome.

8. General Treatment for Strawberries

When to Spray.	What to Spray With and What For.
When growth begins and later as often as necessary.	Bordeaux mixture (16) for "rust" or leaf spot.
After picking the fruit.	Mow and burn over on a windy day.
At first appearance of the leaf roller.	Arsenical poison (32 & 34) every week if necessary but not after fruit is half grown.

9. General Treatment for Currants and Gooseberries.

When to Spray.	What to Spray With.
1. When leaves first appear and at intervals of about 2 weeks until fruit is half grown.	Lime sulfur (27) or bordeaux mixture (16) for mildew.

9. General Treatment for Gooseberries and Currants—(Continued.)

2. When "worms" first appear.	Paris green (34) or lead arsenate (32) for the "worms." Bordeaux mixture (16) for leaf spot.
3. When fruit is nearly half grown.	Repeat if needed. If "worms" appear later use hellebore (43).
4. After fruit is picked.	Bordeaux mixture (16) for leaf spot.
5. About 2 weeks after 3.	Repeat 3.
6. When lice first appear and before the leaves curl.	Nicotine sulfate (41).

10. General Treatment for Raspberries, Blackberries and Dewberries.

When to Spray.	What to Spray With and What For.
When orange rust appears. **Note.—This disease is easily recognized by the bright orange color on the under side of the leaf. The whole cane looks sickly.**	Dig out diseased plants at once and burn root and branch.
When anthracnose and other cane diseases are doing serious damage.	After leaves drop in fall or in early spring, the whole patch may be cut and thoroughly burned over. In some cases such treatment gives very good results but in others it fails to control the anthracnose. Anthracnose may be checked by spraying with bordeaux, beginning on the new shoots when they are from 6 to 8 inches high and repeating at frequent intervals during the growing season, but the probabilities are that it will not pay.
When "worms" appear on leaves.	Spray with lead arsenate (32) up to the time the fruit sets but after that use hellebore (43) as needed.

11. General Treatment for All Kinds of Plants.

All leaf eating insects such as slugs, caterpillars, beetles, etc.	Paris green (34) or other arsenical when insects first appear.
Sucking insects such as plant lice and tree bugs.	Tobacco dust or nicotine sulfate (41) or soap or kerosene emulsion (37). Small plants or ends of twigs are best treated by dipping.
Scale insects such as scurfy bark louse and San Jose scale.	Spray with the lime-sulfur (27) in spring before the buds open.

APPLYING SPRAY MIXTURE.

12. How to Spray. In spraying to prevent fungous diseases such as apple scab the best results follow when the leaf is covered most completely and permanently with the spray mixture. The same is true of spraying with insect poisons. This may be best accomplished by making a spray so fine that it will fall on the leaf in mist-like particles and dry there. The aim should be to cover every leaf in this way and at the same time so far as possible avoid making the leaves drip. In spraying with lime sulfur it is especially needful to avoid drenching the foliage. The foliage can be covered in a better way with a mist-like spray than with a coarse spray, and at less expense of time and materials.

With a pressure of from 100 to 120 pounds the spray is finer than with the same nozzle under but 70 pounds pressure. When a fiercely driving spray is needed, as for example for forcing the mixture into every crevice of the bark when spraying for San Jose scale, or for filling the lower calyx cup of the apple in spraying for codling moth, it is well to have a pressure of 200 pounds.

13. Agitators. Spraying outfits should be equipped with good agitators. The heavy ingredients of the mixtures settle rapidly. If the liquid is not kept thoroughly agitated it at times is too strong and at other times too weak. This applies particularly to paris green, lime sulfur.

MAKING SPRAY MIXTURES.

14. Various substances are used by fruit growers and gardeners in fighting insects and fiungi. Those materials used against fungi are fungicides; those which are destructive to insects are insecticides.

FUNGICIDES.

15. Bordeaux Mixture. Bordeaux mixture has come into general use for fighting fungous diseases of orchard, farm and garden crops, such as apple bitter rot, potato blight, cherry leaf spot, grape mildew, etc. The strength of the bordeaux mixture should be varied to suit the conditions under which it is used; for example, a much stronger mixture should be used in treating the potato blight than is required in spraying apples.

16. Strength of Bordeaux Mixture. The strength of bordeaux mixture is commonly indicated by stating the number of pounds of copper sulfate and lime to be used in making 50 gallons. Thus the 4-4-50 formula calls for 4 pounds of copper sulfate and 4 pounds of lime for 50 gallons which is one pound to twelve gallons. This is the formula recommended for general use in spraying pears, grapes, cherries, and plums except the Japanese group). and apples for bitter rot and blotch. In spraying apples after blooming and before July the strength is reduced to 3-3-50 to lessen the danger of spray injury.

17. Bordeaux Mixture, 4-4-50 Formula. (To make 50 gallons). Copper sulfate (blue vitriol), 4 pounds.

Quicklime (not slaked) not less than 2 and 2-3 pounds, nor more than 4 pounds.
Water, 50 gallons.
Dissolve the copper sulfate* and dilute to from 25 to 35 gallons.

Slake the lime and add enough water to it to complete the required 50 gallons, then pour the two solutions together, and the bordeaux mixture is made. Strain it into the spray tank through a wire cloth strainer to catch any lint or coarse particles which might clog the nozzles. Lastly, add any arsenical poisons which are to be combined with the bordeaux mixture.

*It dissolves more quickly in hot water than in cold. Do not dissolve it in an iron or tin vessel because it would corrode the metal.

18. Caution. Dilute both the lime and copper sulfate as much as the formula will allow and then mix. Do not mix the ingredients in concentrated form before diluting. Diluting the ingredients as much as possible before mixing gives a mixture in which the particles stay in suspension for a long time so that comparatively little agitating is

FUNGICIDES—(Continued).

required to insure an even distribution of the mixture from the spray tank. Mixing the ingredients in concentrated form results on the contrary in forming havy particles which settle readily, necessitating violent and continual churning to secure an even distribution of the mixture.

The copper compounds in the bordeaux mixture give it its value as a fungicide. The lime is added chiefly to prevent injury to the foliage. It has the additional advantage that in combining with the copper sulfate a sticky substance is made which holds to the leaves well even in rainy weather and shows plainly on the trees so that one can easily see how well the spraying has been done.

19. Lime prevents injury to the foliage by combining with the copper into an insoluble compound. Enough lime must be used to take up all of the free copper sulfate or the mixture may burn the leaves badly. This requires about two-thirds as much by weight of unslaked lime as of copper sulfate. More than this may be used but it is best not to have too great an excess of lime, at most not more than an amount equal in weight to the weight of the copper sulfate as indicated in the formulae stated.

20. Never Use Air Slaked Lime. Screen out all air slaked dust or partly air slaked lumps and choose only fresh, clean, firm, stone lime. Lime which has become partly air slaked should not be used.

If the lime is of a kind that slakes fast, first break it into rather small lumps; then add successively small quantities of water till it starts to slake and generate heat. From time to time as the slaking progresses add enough water to keep the lime covered all the time, and stir it as much as is necessary to keep it from "burning." Give time enough to the slaking so that all the fine gritty particles will become as nearly slaked as possible. If it can be obtained fresh as it is needed it is well to weigh what is to be used for each tank and let it be slaking while the previous tankful is being sprayed.

After the lime has slaked into a smooth paste keep it covered with water to exclude the air. It may thus be kept in good condition for a considerable time. It is not necessary to weigh it, because the test hereafter described shows when enough lime has been added to make the bordeaux mixture. This plan permits of slaking the lime in large quantities. It is better to do this than to let the lump lime stand and become partly air slaked before it is used.

Avoid the "new process" or powdered lime. It is apt to be more or less air slaked and its use is therefore the more liable to be followed by spray injury.

21. Making Bordeaux Mixture for Stock Solutions. Where large quantities of bordeaux mixture are needed it is convenient to keep the copper sulfate on hand in a stock solution and hold the slaked lime in the form of a paste covered with water as above described. These ingredients can then be diluted as they are needed.

22. Stock Solution of Copper Sulfate. A convenient stock solution of copper sulfate is made by keeping more copper sulfate in it than the water can dissolve. In this case the solution is saturated and no matter how much it evaporates it can not get stronger. It then holds about 50 ounces of copper sulfate to the gallon; practically 3 pounds to the gallon. To make 50 gallons of bordeaux mixture of the 4-4-50 formula take 1 and 1-3 gallons of this stock solution and dilute it to about 25 gallons as directed in 17 and 18. Take about as much lime paste as would be made by slaking 4 pounds of quick lime and dilute it to nearly 25 gallons. Pour the lime into the copper sulfate, stir thoroughly and then test by adding a drop of ferrocyanide potassium.

23. Ferrocyanide of Potassium Test. If enough lime has been added to combine with all of the copper in solution the drop will not change color. If there is not enough lime present the drop of ferrocyanide potassium turns at once to a dark reddish brown color; more lime should then be added. When the ferrocyanide solution does not change color this shows that enough lime has been added to take up all of the copper. Then it is well to add about a third as much more lime, to insure an abundant excess, particularly if paris green or any other arsenical poison is to be used with it.

The ferrocyanide of potassium, also called yellow prussiate of potash, is a very poisonous yellow salt. Dissolve it in about ten times its bulk of water and it is ready for use. It is inexpensive.

FUNGICIDES—(Continued).

24. Eau Celeste and Soap (Modified). Eau Celeste and Soap is a good fungicide to use in place of bordeaux mixture when the fruit is nearly full grown. On the whole it is not so effective as bordeaux mixture, but it has the advantage of showing less plainly on the ripe fruit.

Formula.

Copper sulfate, 1 pound.
Ammonia strong (26° Baume). 3 pints.
Soap, 1 pound.
Water, 50 gallons.

Dissolve the soap in 10 gallons of water. In a separate vessel (not iron or tin) dissolve the copper sulfate in 40 gallons of water and add the ammonia; stir well and add the soap.

25. Ammoniacal Copper Carbonate and Soap. Ammoniacal Copper Carbonate and Soap is also used for spraying fruit that is nearly ripe, because it shows less plainly than does bordeaux mixture.

Formula.

Copper carbonate, 6 ounces.
Ammonia strong (26° Baume), about 3 pints.
Soap, 1 pound.
Water, 50 gallons.

Dilute the ammonia somewhat with water and use as much of it as is necessary to dissolve the copper carbonate; add water to make 40 gallons. Dissolve the soap in 10 gallons of water and pour into the copper carbonate solution.

The dissolved copper carbonate loses strength when left exposed to the air, but it may be kept all right in stoppered bottles or jugs.

26. Lime Sulfur. Lime sulfur was first brought into use in orchard work as a remedy for the San Jose scale. It has proved very efficient against scale insects in gneral, also other forms of insect life which the trees harbor during winter. In the dormant season strong mixtures are used for the most part, being sprayed on the trees usually just before the leaves come out in the spring.

It was early found that lime sulfur, besides being a first class insecticide, has value as a remedy for some of the fungous diseases. This has led to testing it in dilute solutions against diseases of foliage and fruit during the growing season.

27. Dilution of Lime Sulfur. For treatment against San Jose scale the commercial lime sulfur is usually diluted at the rate of 1 gallon to 8 to 12 gallons of water. For summer spraying of apples, it is diluted at the rate of 1 gallon to 30 or 40 gallons of water, according to the density of the concentrate.

It usually tests in density from 30 degrees to 35 degrees by the hydrometer. Its density varies and it needs to be known exactly so as to determine how much to dilute it to get the particular amount of sulfur per gallon which may be desired in the spray mixture.*

This dilution table is made on the basis of using a solution containing 4.75 ounces of sulfur per gallon, or 14 4-5 pounds per 50 gallons, when diluted ready for use against San Jose scale, and 1.04 ounces of sulfur per gallon, or 3 1-4 pounds per 50 gallons, when diluted for summer spray as against apple scab. It may be used at the same strength in spraying the pear, plum and cherry. After it has been diluted for use on dormant trees the mixture should test about 4 1-2 degrees on the Baume scale. When diluted for use on apple foliage it should test about 1 degree Baume.

The term lime sulfur, as commonly used, refers to some mixture made by boiling together lime and sulfur by means of artificial heat. It is not a uniform compound. It is prepared and used at varying strengths for different purposes. It is made in concentrated form which is called the "concentrate" in distinction from the various diluted forms which are applied to the trees.

The following list includes, so far as we know, reliable manufacturers of commercial lime sulfur.

Rex Co., Omaha, Nebraska..... Rex brand.
Grasselli Chemical Co., Chicago, Illinois..... Grasselli brand.
Sherwin-Williams Paint Co., Chicago, Illinois.
Bean Spray Pump Co., Cleveland, Ohio.....Niagara brand

*Hydrometers with a range of 0 to 38 degrees Baume are suitable for making this test. They cost about a dollar. They may be bought through druggists, from the wholesale dealers or from Bausch and Lomb Co., Rochester, New York, Eimer and Amend, New York, or Whithal Tatum Co., New York. They form an almost essential part of the equipment for the proper use of lime-sulfur.

FUNGICIDES—(Continued).

28. DILUTION TABLE.

Density of Solution in degrees, Baume.	Sulfur in one gallon of solution.	Dilution for San Jose Scale. For 1 gallon Lime-sulfur solution.	Dilution for summer spray for 1 gal. Lime-sulfur solution.
36	2.99 lbs.	9 gals. water	45 gals. water
35	2.88 lbs.	8¾ gals. water	43¼ gals. water
34	2.77 lbs.	8¼ gals. water	41½ gals. water
33	2.67 lbs.	8 gals. water	40 gals. water
32	2.53 lbs.	7½ gals. water	37¾ gals. water
31	2.43 lbs.	7¼ gals. water	36¼ gals. water
30	2.30 lbs.	6¾ gals. water	34¼ gals. water
29	2.20 lbs.	6½ gals. water	32¾ gals. water
28	2.08 lbs.	6 gals. water	31 gals. water
27	1.99 lbs.	5¾ gals. water	29½ gals. water
26	1.87 lbs.	5¼ gals. water	27¾ gals. water
25	1.76 lbs.	5 gals. water	26 gals. water
24	1.65 lbs.	4½ gals. water	24¼ gals. water
23	1.55 lbs.	4¼ gals. water	22¾ gals. water
22	1.45 lbs.	3¾ gals. water	21¼ gals. water
21	1.35 lbs.	3½ gals. water	19¾ gals. water
20	1.26 lbs.	3¼ gals. water	18¼ gals. water
19	1.18 lbs.	3 gals. water	17 gals. water
18	1.11 lbs.	2¾ gals. water	16 gals. water
17	1.04 lbs.	2½ gals. water	15 gals. water
16	0.97 lbs.	2¼ gals. water	14 gals. water
15	0.90 lbs.	2 gals. water	12¾ gals. water

*Scott and Ayres. Control of Peach Brown Rot and Scab. U. S. Department of Agriculture. B. P. I. Bul. 174:15.

29. Application of Lime Sulfur. "The necessity of keeping the mixtures thoroughly agitated while spraying can not be too strongly emphasized. Both self boiled lime sulfur and arsenate of lead settle readily, and if the spraying outfit is not equipped with a good agitation the mixture will not be evenly distributed and some of the trees will be oversprayed, while others will receive an insufficient application. In power sprayers the propeller type of agitator is the most satisfactory for this work. The early application of lime sulfur may be made rather heavy, but the last spraying should be made with fine nozzles. The aim should be to give the fruit a uniform coating of a mist-like spray. Heavy drenching of the trees should be avoided.

30. Lime Sulfur for San Jose Scale. In fighting the San Jose scale the trees must be completely covered with strong lime sulfur before the foliage appears and preferably just as the buds are beginning to break. Dilute to the strength indicated for use against San Jose scale in the dilution table in 28. This treatment helps to control the oyster shell bark louse, scurfy scale and certain other hibernating insects, and also to some extent some of the plant disases.

The spray should thoroughly coat every portion of the bark to the end of every twig. Spray from the tips towards the base so as to drive the mixture into every crevice to the bud scales and under every free edge of rough bark.

INSECTICIDES.

31. Insects are divided into two groups according to the general form of their mouth parts; namely, biting insects and sucking insects. Biting insects are characterized by having mouth parts adapted for chewing their food. Sucking insects have their mouth parts so formed that they can feed only by sucking their food. The potato

INSECTICIDES—(Continued).

beetle is an example of the former, while the plant louse is representative of the latter. Biting insects may be destroyed by applying poison to the plants upon which they feed. Sucking insects can not be poisoned in that way but they may be destroyed by using certain insecticides which kill them by coming in contact with their bodies. Some insects are driven away by treating the plant with some substance which is offensive to them; for example bordeaux mixture drives away certain flea beetles.

INSECTICIDES FOR BITING INSECTS.

32. Arsenate of Lead. Arsenate of lead, or lead arsenate, is a reliable insect poison and less liable than paris green to harm the foliage. It sticks well to the leaves. It may be used either alone or in combination with lime sulfur or with bordeaux mixture. In the light of our present knowledge the only arsenical poison which can safely be recommended for use with lime sulfur on foliage is arsenate of lead. Use at the rate of 2 pounds to 50 gallons unless otherwise indicated. Reliable commercial brands are found on the market.

In spraying for curculio on apple and plum just before and just after the blooming season, use 3 pounds to 50 gallons.

In very humid climates care must be taken to use the neutral lead arsenate.

The homemade lead arsenate is less expensive than the commercial brands, but some fruit growers have not been successful with it. Perhaps this has been due, at least in part, to the fact that one of the ingredients which is used in the home preparation, the arsenate of soda, is apt to contain a considerable quantity of impurities. Nevertheless by carefully following the directions given below some fruit growers are successful with the home made mixture.

Formula, (equivalent to about 3 pounds lead arsenate to 50 gallons).

Lead acetate (sugar of lead), 30 ounces.

Sodium arsenate, 12 ounces.

Water or spray mixture, 50 gallons.

Dissolve each separately in a small quantity of water, a gallon apiece will do, mix and dilute to 50 gallons with water, or with lime sulfur if that is to be used. If it is to be used with bordeaux mixture, pour it into the milk of lime before that is mixed with the copper sulfate solution. See 17. If used in water alone the precipitate is more finely divided if the lead acetate solution is first diluted to 25 gallons or more, then the solution of sodium arsenate added and the whole diluted to 50 gallons.

The sodium arsenate dissolves in water quite readily.

Lead acetate dissolves rather slowly, so it is well to dissolve it several hours before it is to be used. It dissolves more readily if a little acetic acid is added to the water. For a stock solution use soft water if convenient.

33. Stock Solution of Lead Acetate. The lead acetate may be kept on hand indefinitely in a stock solution in a manner similar to that described for copper sulfate in 22. The saturated solution at ordinary temperatures holds about 37 ounces of lead acetate to the gallon. About 3¼ quarts of it is required for the 50 gallon formula above given as equivalent to 3 pounds of lead arsenate. A little excess does no harm. Dissolve the 12 ounces of sodium arsenate and into it pour the measured stock solution of lead acetate and let it settle. Then test it by taking some of the clear liquid into a tumbler and add to it a little more of the stock soluion. If a white substance forms, that signifies that more of the lead acetate is needed to combine with the arsenic, therefore add more and repeat the test till the liquid remains clear when the lead acetate is added. Then dilute with water to 50 gallons or use with lime sulfur or bordeaux mixture if so desired as directed in the first paragraph.

If the equivalent of 2 pounds instead of 3 pounds of lead arsenate is desired, take 2½ quarts of the stock solution instead of 3¼ quarts and use with it 8 ounces instead of 1 ounce of sodium arsenate and proceed as before directed.

INSECTICIDES—(Continued).

Potassium Iodide Test. A more distinct test than that given in the first paragraph of **33** is the potassium iodide test. As soon as the lead acetate has been poured into the sodium arsenate stir thoroughly and test by dropping into the mixture one or two drops of a solution of potassium iodide. If enough lead acetate has been added to combine with all of the arsenate a bright yellow precipitate will at once appear but if the drop of potassium iodide does not change the color then more lead acetate must be added till the test shows the yellow color.

34. Paris Green. Paris green may be sprayed in liquids or applied dry in the form of dust, using one pound of the poison to twenty pounds of common flour, land plaster or slaked lime. Flour seems the best, as it is eaten more freely by some insects. Dust should usually be applied when the plants are damp from dew or rain. When paris green is combined with bordaux mixture be sure to have an excess of lime over what is actually required for neutralizing the copper sulfate. When used in water add twice as much lime by weight as paris green, to prevent injuring the leaves.

Paris green must never be combined with lime sulfur.

Paris green may be used in spraying apples, pears, or cherries at the rate of 1 pound to 150 gallons of bordeaux mixture or of water.

In spraying plums it is better to use lead arsenate but if paris green is used it should be at the rate of not more than 1 pound to 300 gallons of bordeaux mixture or water. If used too strong it will injure the leaves.

Paris green should not be used on peach foliage. It defoliates them.

35. Arsenite of Soda. The demand for a cheap substitute for paris green is met by arsenite of soda prepared by the Kedzie formula which is here given:

White arsenic, 1 pound.

Sal soda, 4 pounds (crystals).

Water, 1 gallon.

If the sal soda has changed to powdered form comparatively less of it is required to dissolve the arsenic. Mix and boil about 15 minutes or till the arsenic is all dissolved. Add just enough water to make up for that lost in boiling, then put in jugs or bottles till needed. Two quarts of this solution may be used in place of one pound of paris green by adding about 4 pounds of fresh slaked lime or by combining with bordeaux mixture in which there is an excess of lime as directed in 19.

Keep the stock solution plainly labeled **Poison.**

36. Resin-lime Mixture. Resin-lime mixture is used in spraying plants like cabbage and cauliflower to which liquid does not stick very well.

Pulverized resin, 5 pounds.

Concentrated lye, 1 pound.

Fish oil, or any cheap oil except tallow, 1 pint.

Water, 5 gallons.

Place oil, resin and a gallon of water in a kettle and heat until resin is softened; add lye solution made as for hard soap; stir thoroughly; add remainder of water and boil for about two hours, or until the mixture will unite with cold water making a clear, amber-colored fluid. Replace the water which has boiled away by adding boiling water to make the 5 gallons. This gives a stock solution which may be kpet till needed. In using it add to the 5 gallons 80 gallons of water, 15 gallons of thin whitewash, and 1 pound of paris green or its equivalent.

INSECTICIDES FOR SUCKING INSECTS.

37. Kerosene Emulsion.

Kerosene, 2 gallons.

Rain water, 1 gallon.

Soap, ½ pound.

Dissolve soap in water by boiling; take from the fire and, while hot, turn in kerosene and churn briskly for 5 minutes. It can be churned easily by pumping. Dilute before using with 6 to 9 parts water. For scale insects and all sucking insects.

INSECTICIDES—(Continued).

38. Lime. Dry, fresh slaked lime is often used in combating insects having soft sticky bodies such as the rose slug and asparagus beetle.

39. Lime Sulfur. This is used both as a fungicide and an insecticide. See **26-28.**

40. Tobacco Dust. Tobacco dust may be obtained from large manufacturers at a comparatively small cost. In addition to its value as an insecticide it has the advantage of acting as a fertilizer. It is useful in fighting striped beetles which infest cucumbers, squashes and melons, and in keeping plant lice and other insects from the garden plants. It is also used against root lice, particularly the wooly aphis. For this purpose it should be worked into the ground in liberal quantities.

41. Nicotine Sulfate or Black Leaf 40. Use at the rate of ¾ pint of Black Leaf 40 and 3 pounds soap to 100 gallons of water for spraying on plant lice and other soft-bodied sucking insects. It may be used with the lime-sulfur or with the bordeaux mixture omitting the soap. The diluted form is simply known as Black Leaf.

42. Soap. Whale oil soap and other cheap soap is used for plant lice and other soft-bodied insects. It differs so much in strength that it is well to try each lot on a little foliage before using it extensively. Use 1 pound to 6 or 7 gallons. For leaf slugs on pear or cherry use 1 pound whale oil soap or ½ pound laundry soap to 2 gallons. When the leaves are off the trees it may be used in treating scale insects.

43. Hellebore. Hellebore or White Hellebore is a powder which kills both by contact with the insect and as a poison. It may be used either dry or with water. It may be mixed with three or four parts by weight of flour and dusted on the insects or it may be mixed with water at the rate of 1 pound to 25 gallons and used as spray. It is especially useful in combating "worms" on currants or gooseberries and leaf slugs on cherries while the fruit is ripening because it may be used without danger of poisoning the fruit. Care must be taken to get a strictly fresh article. It loses strength with age.

44. Pyrethrum or Insect Powder.

Pyrethrum powder, 1 ounce.

Water, 3 gallons.

For dry application mix thoroughly one part by weight of insect powder with four of cheap flour and keep in closed vessel for 24 hours before dusting over plants attacked. Pyrethrum if fresh and pure can be made to do very effectual work. It should be kept in tightly sealed cans. If exposed but a few hours it loses strength. If the best pyrethrum can not be obtained it would be better to use some other insecticide.

45. Poisoned Bait for Cutworms. Mix one pound of paris green with fifty pounds of bran or thirty-five pounds of middlings. A spoonful put at the base of each plant will furnish protection for cabbage or tomatoes or other transplanted plants. Some prefer to wet the mixture with sweetened water.

Another method is to spray fresh new growth of clover or any other good succulent plant with one pound of paris green to twenty-five gallons of water. Then mow it and spread in little heaps about the field.

Care should be taken to prevent poultry from getting this poisoned bait. In the garden this may be easily accomplished by putting the bait under a board near the plants. This has the additional advantage of preventing the most bait from drying out.

CARE OF NURSERY STOCK UPON RECEIPT.

Unpacking.

If the shipment arrives in cold weather or even if there is frost in the package, no damage will result, if properly handled. Also, if the stock has been long exposed and appears dried out, it may be easily revived.

Should you feel that there is a possibility of there being any frost whatever in the stock, do not open the box or package, but place it in a cool place away from all heat, either the sun or artificial. If the temperature can be nearly but not quite freezing, it is much better. Cover the package, still unopened, with rugs or anything to exclude the air and allow it to remain a day or two to make sure that the frost has gradually been drawn out; then handle it only after there is no frost in the air.

If the stock appears dry, dig a pit large enough to hold all of it. Put the stock in and thoroughly soak with water; then cover it entirely with earth and allow it to remain buried for a day or two. If there is not time to do this soak entirely in water from twelve to twenty-four hours. Such stock should also be pruned more closely than when received fresh.

WINTERING NURSERY STOCK THAT IS NOT TO BE PLANTED IN THE FALL.

It rarely happens that nursery stock cannot be planted in the Fall, but if some unlooked-for conditions arise and there is not time to plant, one can easily carry it over until the following Spring. In the North, this practice is very common, as the early freezing weather sometimes makes Fall planting impracticable. Excellent results are obtained by following the instructions below.

Select a spot where no water will stand during the Winter and be sure that there is no rubbish or grass near to invite and harbor mice. Dig a trench deep enough to admit one layer of roots and sloping on side at an angle of about thirty degrees. Cut the bundles and spread the trees along this trench; then cover the roots and about two-thirds way up on the bodies with mellow earth. This operation may be repeated by digging back for each layer of trees, so that all may be trenched in in the same trench. After the trenching is completed and the trees carefully covered with earth, as above, protect the tops with Evergreen boughs or corn-stalks and mulch that part of the earth with which the roots are covered.

Do not remove the trees from the trench until the frost is entirely out in the Spring. Proceed according to the following Planting Instructions and your trees will be far ahead of those secured later in the Spring.

Fall delivery of nursery stock is becoming more and more popular, as the trees can usually be more satisfactorily handled by both planter and nurserymen than in the Spring. Also, the railroads can handle shipments more promptly which often prevents injurious delays. Besides this, the planter has his trees right on the ground and can easily plant as the opportunity affords during his Spring work, not being compelled to drop everything else for a day or two to take care of Spring delivered stock.

GENERAL PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS FOR SPRING.

Preparation of the Soil.

Drainage is perhaps most important, especially for Fruit Trees and Plants, as they will not thrive on a soil that is constantly saturated with stagnant moisture. If the land is not naturally well drained, successful artificial drainage may be, at moderate expense, accomplished by tiling. In planting Forest Trees, one should observe the natural habits of the varieties selected or should select varieties to suit the location.

To secure the best results, no matter what is to be planted, the soil should be well tilled, either by deep plowing or spading. If the soil is poor or impoverished turn under a liberal amount of well decayed stable-litter or other good fertilizer when plowing or spading. Thoroughly pulverizing the earth is most important and no pains should be spared in preparation.

GENERAL PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS FOR SPRING. (Continued)

Preparation of the Trees, Shrubs and Plants.

Particular attention should be given to almost every tree, shrub, vine or plant, as to pruning when first planted. Pruning, when properly done, accomplishes two important results; first, the plants may be shaped so as to form a well balanced Tree or Shrub; second, growth will start more quickly and the newly planted stock will not be weakened on account of the transplanting. Do not neglect pruning; more Trees are lost through lack of pruning when transplanted than for any other reason and the same is true of Shrubs.

Give the roots careful attention, as well as the tops. It usually happens that some of the roots are broken or injured in digging, though every possible care is used. Use a sharp knife and remove any broken or bruised part, if it can be done without robbing the stock of roots. Always cut from the under side with an outward stroke. The fresh cut will heal over quickly and new growth will immediately start, but a rough break is very slow to recover.

Planting.

The holes must be made large enough to admit the roots without crowding or cramping, better too large than too small. Two can work to better advantage than one in planting, as the Tree or Shrub should be held upright in the hole and small quantities of earth filled in at a time; never try to see how quickly it can be dumped into the hole. See that the earth is well distributed among the roots, though it may be necessary to use the hands, so that there will be no air-chambers to dry out the soil. As you progress with filling, tamp the earth firmly. If the trees are planted in an exposed, windy place, each should be securely staked to prevent the roots being loosened. Drive a stake into the ground firmly, being careful not to injure the roots; then wrap with burlap where it is to be tied to the stake. In tying use soft rope and fasten securely.

Watering When Planting.

If the earth is moist and well pulverized, watering is not absolutely necessary, but use plenty of water, if you use any at all. After filling in about two-thirds of the dirt, fill the hole entirely with water and allow it to settle; then fill the hole with earth to within a few inches of the top and settle this well with water, allowing this water to entirely settle and later filling the hole completely with earth. No tamping is necessary.

Mulching After Planting.

It is well to leave a basin around each tree, shrub or plant, especially the larger ones. This basin should be from two to five inches deep and from a foot to three feet in width, according to the size of the article planted and the spread of the roots. Fill it with well decayed stable-litter or leaves, which will allow any rain-fall or artificial watering to easily filter through to the roots, prevent the ground from baking in the Summer and from drying out in the Winter.

Cultivation and Care After Planting.

It is not enough to select and plant your nursery stock with care, for the success depends largely upon the future treatment. Until your garden, orchard or ornamental plantings are thoroughly established, particular attention should be given to tilling the soil. If cultivation with horse-drawn tools is practicable, so much the better, but a hoe is an excellent substitute. Never allow the ground to become baked; keep it well pulverized for a depth of a few inches. This will conserve the moisture below and at the same time keep down the growth of weeds, also allow the proper amount of air to find its way into the soil.

Watering is often quite necessary, especially during the first season and should be systematically and thoroughly done. Never sprinkle lightly once each day, but thoroughly soak the soil whenever needed; use a hose with no nozzle and allow the water to run until the ground will not absorb any more. After watering and the top of the ground has dried sufficiently, the earth should be loosened to prevent baking, unless the tree or shrub has been mulched, which would serve the same purpose.

GENERAL PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS FOR SPRING. (Continued)

Pruning is very important and should be thoughtfully as well as carefully done. All dead wood must be removed at least each Spring and such branches as will later destroy the symmetry of the tree or plant pruned off while young, so the wounds will heal over properly. In pruning, never leave the slightest stub where the branch or limb is taken off; always cut close to the main part so that the wound will heal. If the wounds are large, they should be painted with a good, thick mixture of white lead and linseed oil, a little brown paint being added so that the wounds will not be quite so noticeable, though the coloring is not necessary. In pruning fruit trees a result of giving free access to air and light is desirable, but, as for shade and ornamental trees, symmetry is the chief object. In any case, always remove branches that have formed weak unions with the other part of the tree, as they are apt to ruin the entire tree by breaking off later on.

Extensive experimental work is being carried on by the Horticultural and Agricultural Experimental Stations of the different states. This work is being done for the benefit of the fruit grower and most of the state stations are glad to mail copies of their Bulletins upon request. We advise keeping in touch with these departments; as new methods of culture are being discovered, which greatly increase the yields.

GENERAL PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS FOR FALL.

Preparation of the Soil.

Proceed as in Spring planting.

Preparation of Trees, Shrubs and Plants.

Proceed as in Spring planting, but pruning the tops may be omitted. However, be sure that you do not neglect this early the next Spring. Also, if the trees are large, tall specimens, it is almost necessary to do the pruning before planting.

Planting.

Proceed as in Spring planting, but heavy trees or shrubs must be securely staked, if exposed to the wind.

Watering When Planting.

This is necessary in the Fall to make sure that the ground is well settled in and about the roots. Proceed as in Spring planting.

Mulching After Planting.

This is almost absolutely necessary. Proceed as in Spring planting.

Cultivation and Care After Planting.

Proceed the same as if trees were Spring planted.

PLANTING TABLE.

Variety	When to Plant	Depth to Plant.	Distance Apart.	Pruning When Planting.
Apples and Crab Apples	Spring or Fall	Nursery ground-line 2 to 3 inches under ground.	25 to 40 feet each way	Prune severely so as to shape heads as desired
Cherries, except Compass	Spring or Fall	Offset formed by budding 2 inches under ground	18 to 20 feet each way	Do not prune, unless slow in showing growth
Peaches, Apricots and Nectarines	Spring in Severe Climates. Either Spring or Fall in Mild Climates	Offset formed by budding 2 inches under ground	16 to 18 feet each way	Prune severely, so as to shape heads as desired
Pears (Standard)	Spring or Fall	Nursery ground-line 2 to 3 inches under ground.	20 feet each way	Prune severely, so as to shape head as desired
Pears (Dwarf)	Spring or Fall	Nursery ground-line 2 to 3 inches under ground	10 to 12 feet each way	Prune severely, so as to shape head as desired
Plums, Plum-Cherries and Compass Cherries	Spring or Fall	Offset formed by budding 2 inches under ground	16 to 18 feet each way	Prune severely, so as to shape head as desired
Quinces	Spring in Severe Climates. Either Spring or Fall in Mild Climates.	Nursery ground-line 2 to 3 inches under ground	10 to 12 feet each way	Prune lightly
Mulberries	Spring or Fall	Nursery ground-line 2 to 3 inches under ground	For fruiting, 20 to 25 feet each way. For wind-break, double row 10 feet between rows, trees 10 feet apart, alternating	Prune lightly
Grapes	In Large Quantities Spring Preferred. May be Planted in Fall	Crown of plant 2 inches under ground	Rows 8 to 10 feet apart, plants 7 to 9 feet apart in rows.	Prune wood back, leaving two or three buds to each runner
Currants and Gooseberries	In Large Quantities, Spring Preferred. May be Planted in Fall	Crown of plant 2 to 3 inches under ground	4 to 5 feet each way	Prune wood back to within 4 to 8 inches from ground
Raspberries, Blackberries and Dewberries	In Large Quantities, Spring Preferred. May be Planted in Fall	Crown of Plant 1 to 2 inches under ground	Rows 5 to 7 feet apart; plants 3 to 4 feet	Prune wood back to 3 or 4 inches from ground

Variety	When to Plant	Depth to Plant.	Distance Apart.	Pruning When Planting.
Himilaya and Logan Berries	Spring Preferred, in large quantities. May be planted in Fall	Crown of plant 1 to 2 inches under ground	Rows 6 to 8 feet apart; plants, 4 to 6 feet	Prune wood back to 3 or 4 inches from ground
Juneberries	Spring or Fall	Nursery ground line 2 inches under ground.	Rows 8 to 10 feet apart; trees, 3 to 4 feet	Prune back to about 2 inches from ground
Rhubarb	Spring or Fall	Crown of plant 4 inches under ground	Rows 4 feet apart; plants 3 feet	None
Asparagus and Horse Radish	Spring or Fall	Crown of plant 4 to 6 inches under ground	Rows 3 to 4 feet apart; plants 8 to 12 inches	None on Asparagus. If any foliage on Horse Radish, prune half off
Sage	Spring or Fall	Crown of plant 1 to 2 inches under ground	Rows 3 to 4 feet apart; plants 2 feet	If any foliage, prune half off
Strawberries	Spring	Crown of plant level with but not above top of ground	Field culture: rows 3½ feet apart; plants 1 foot. Garden culture: 1 by 1 or 1 by 2 feet	None
Decidious Trees	Spring or Fall	Nursery ground-line from 2 to 6 inches under ground according to size of tree	Use judgment as to effect you wish to produce and eventual size of tree	Prune severely if trees are large. Use judgment in shaping small trees
Forest Tree Seedlings	Spring Better than Fall	Nursery ground-line 2 inches under ground	4 to 8 feet each way; thin out later	None first year. Second year cut back to 2 or 3 inches from ground; next season, take off all but strongest shoot
Evergreen Trees	Spring	Nursery ground-line 2 to 4 inches under ground	Use judgment as to effect you wish to produce and eventual size of tree	None
Evergreen Seedlings	Spring	Nursery ground-line 2 inches under ground	4 to 8 feet each way	None
Shrubs	Spring or Fall	Nursery ground-line 2 to 4 inches under ground	Use judgment as to effect you wish to produce and eventual size of shrub	Prune large shrubs severely, also cut small ones back closely

Variety.	When to Plant.	Depth to Plant.	Distance Apart.	Pruning When Planting.
Hardy Ornamental Vines	Spring or Fall Except Climatis Spring Only	Crown of plant 2 inches under ground	4 to 8 feet for screens or arbors	Prune back to 3 or 4 buds from ground
Hedge Plants	Spring or Fall Except Evergreen Hedge, in Spring Only	Nursery ground-line 2 inches under ground	Single row; 6 to 8 inches; double row: rows 6 inches; plants 12 inches, alternating	Prune back to 2 or 3 inches from ground; second year, 4 to 6 inches to produce dense growth. Do not prune Evergreen hedges when planting
Roses	Spring is Best	Crown of plant 2 to 3 inches under ground	In beds, 2 feet each way. For hedge, 1 foot	Prune to 4 or 5 inches from the ground
Miscellaneous Perennial and Herbaceous Plants and Hardy Phlox	Spring or Fall	Crown of plant from 1 to 2 inches under ground	From 6 to 18 inches each way, according to eventual size of plant	If any foliage, cut half to two-thirds off
Paeonies	Spring or Fall; Fall preferred	Crown of plant 2 to 3 inches under ground	In beds 2½ feet each way for hedge, 18 inches.	None
Iris	Spring or Fall	Crown of plant 1 to 2 inches under ground	In beds, 8 to 12 inches each way; in rows 6 to 10 inches	If any foliage cut half off
Lilies	Spring or Fall	Crown of bulb or plant 1 to 2 inches under ground	In beds 8 to 12 inches each way; in rows 6 to 8 inches	None
Cannas and Dahlias	Spring	Crown of bulb 3 to 4 inches under ground	In beds, 12 to 18 inches each way; in rows, 8 to 12 inches	None
Gladioli and Tuberose	Spring	Crown of bulb or plant 2 inches under ground	In beds, 6 to 8 inches each way; in rows, 4 to 6 inches	None
Tulips	Fall	Crown of bulb 3 to 4 inches under ground	In beds, 4 to 6 inches each way; in rows, 3 to 4 inches	None
Hyacinths	Fall	Crown of bulb 4 to 5 inches under ground	In beds, 6 to 8 inches each way; in rows, 4 to 6 inches	None
Narcissus and Jonquils	Fall	Crown of bulb 3 inches under ground	In beds, 6 to 8 inches each way; in rows, 4 to 6 inches	None
Snowdrops, Scilla and Crocus	Fall	Crown of bulb 1 to 2 inches under ground	3 to 5 inches each way	None

NOTES ON ABOVE TABLE.

Nursery Ground-Line—Clearly shown by examining tree above roots.

Crown of Plant—Where branches start or foliage begins.

Plants with Delicate Roots—Always use hands to spread and arrange and press the earth firmly; heavy tamping might injure roots.

Advice—If above suggestions do not answer your purpose, ask us and we will be pleased to render our services.

Rule Suare Method—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill; which, divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560) will give the number of plants or trees to an acre.

Equilateral Triangle Method—See table below and follow rule given below.

Rule Equilateral Triangle Method—Divide the number required to the acre "square method" by the decimal 866. The result will be the number of plants required to the acre by this method.

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO AN ACRE.

Square Method.

Distance in Feet.	Number of Plants.	Distance in Feet.	Number of Plants.	Distance in Feet.	Number of Plants.	Distance in Feet.	Number of Plants.
4x 5	2,178	6x10	726	9x12	403	18x20	121
4x 6	1,815	7x 7	888	10x10	435	18x24	100
4x 7	1,556	7x 8	777	10x12	363	20x20	108
4x 8	1,361	7x 9	691	10x15	290	20x24	90
5x 5	1,742	7x10	622	10x18	242	20x30	72
5x 6	1,542	8x 8	680	10x20	217	24x24	76
5x 7	1,242	8x 9	605	12x12	302	25x25	69
5x 8	1,089	8x10	544	12x15	242	30x24	60
5x 9	968	8x11	495	12x20	181	30x30	48
6x 6	1,210	8x12	453	15x15	193	30x36	40
6x 7	1,037	9x 9	537	15x18	161	40x40	27
6x 8	907	9x10	484	15x20	145	50x50	17
6x 9	806	9x11	440	18x18	134	60x60	12

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